ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,070—NEW SERIES.

BOMBAY:—MONDAY, MAY 21, 1894.

PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. COMPANY.

COMMENCING with the S. S. "ASSAM," SAILING 25th May, the Launch to Convey Passengers to the Homeward Mail Steamer will LEAVE the P. and O. Co.'s DOCKYARD, at 3 P.M. each FRIDAY.

Passengers from Europe by the Inward Mail Steamers will be LANDED at the MAZAGON BUNDER.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	FRIDAY, 1894. 5 P.M.
† ASSAM	3090	500	T. Leigh	25th May.
B.L. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	1st June.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. Weighell	8th „
B.L. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	15th „
† ASSAM	3090	500	T. Leigh	22nd „
B.L. GANGES	4208	800	G. W. Atkinson	29th „
† SIAM	3050	500	H. Weighell	6th July.
B.L. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	13th „
† ASSAM	3090	500	T. Leigh	20th „
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	27th „
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	3rd Augt.
B.L. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	10th „
† ASSAM	3090	500	T. Leigh	17th „
B. * HYDASPES	2996	450	E. Gordon	24th „
† CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	31st „

The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

B. * This vessel does not convey passengers beyond Brindisi.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the Afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the P. and O. Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

RAVENNA, 30th May
CLYDE, 13th June; ROSETTA, 27th June;
SURAT, 11th July; CATHAY, 26th July.

In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 19th May, 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st June.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
VINDOBONA	P. Mersa	4,351	350	9th June.
GISELA	F. Cossovich	4,253	350	9th July.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MELPOMENE	L. Brelich	2,968	350	21st May.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. CASTORE to Madras, and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, May 12th, 1894.

"ANCHOR" LINE.

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

1894.

Vessel.	Captain.	Departure from Bombay
ASIA	J. Laird	June 9.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	July 2.
HISPANIA	S. Abrey	July 20.
ARABIA	G. Read	August 3.
ARMENIA	H. Garrick	August 22.
ASIA	J. Laird	September 26.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	October 13.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an Experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every Comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further Particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, May 16, 1894.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.
RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.
PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION
No. 8, BELL LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 22nd May, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "MECCA," 1,460 tons, on the 24th May, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 26th May, on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 1,983 tons, on the 24th May, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on the 6th June, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 19th May, 1894. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 9th June, 1894, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.

A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder, at 1 P.M., on the Day of SAILING to convey Passengers on Board the Steamer.

GUSTAVE RAT, Acting Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

TRANSPOSING PIANOFORTES.

THESE PIANOS are built of Iron, and are now Manufactured on the most Improved principles. By moving a Button under the Keyboard, the Tone of the Piano may be raised or lowered instantly as required, an immense advantage in Accompaniments to Singers or to other Musical Instruments.

WE INVITE INSPECTION.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ESPLANADE HOTEL ANNEXE,

APPOLO BUNDER.

REDUCTION of RATES for MONSOON MONTHS.

Special Terms may be arranged from 1st May to 30th September.

Mr. P. CORENTIN has been appointed CHEF.

For further particulars apply to the

MANAGER.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walk, Refined and Comfortable Home and good Library. Special attention paid to the Daughters of Native Gentlemen, and to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C. P.," Advertising Dept., "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice, Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

HIGHLAND MALT,

As sold by TREACHER and Co., is one of the PUREST and most WHOLESOME WHISKIES before the Public.

HIGHLAND MALT

Has been allowed to mature in wood, and has a most delicious and mellow flavour.

HIGHLAND MALT,

As sold by TREACHER and Co., is imported BY THEM ALONE, and cannot be procured ELSEWHERE.

HIGHLAND MALT

Has acquired a reputation throughout India which is equalled by no other, and has been everywhere COMMENDED by the most COMPETENT JUDGES.

HIGHLAND MALT

Is what it pretends to be—A GENUINE SCOTCH WHISKY, neither Doctored nor Coloured.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

REMEMBER OUR NATIONAL HAIR DYE!

Acknowledged to be the best Hair Dye for changing Grey Hair to its natural shade. Quick in action, pleasant to apply, and perfect in effect. Re. 1-10.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO

H. E. THE VICEROY, H. E. LORD HARRIS, H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA, &c.

CUMBERLAND Hams, Wiltshire Middle and Belly Bacon, Cumberland Bacon, Stilton, Gruyere, Gorgonzola, Loaf Cheddar and Double Gloster Cheeses.

Oilmenstores of every description Fresh by every through Mail steamer.

A small quantity of Salt Ling-fish just to hand.

W. B. GREEN & CO.,
APOLLO BUNDER.

SMOKE

MELACHRINO'S ORIGINAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

Six Millions Cigarettes per month are being supplied throughout the world to 300 Officers' Messes and 130 Clubs.

Six convictions have been obtained against spurious imitations.

ASK FOR THE Original MELACHRINO'S Cigarettes.

	No.			Rs.	A.
Non Plus Ultra	No. 1	Large	per 100	5	12
Do.	„ 2	Medium	„	5	0
Superfine	„ C	Largest	„	5	8
Do.	„ 4	Large	„	4	12
Do.	„ 5	Medium	„	4	0
Extra fine	„ 8	Large	„	4	0
Do.	„ 10	Medium	„	2	12

SPOTTED CABANAS

THE ONLY ORIGINAL BRANDS AS SMOKED THROUGHOUT INDIA For the last 25 years.

	Rs.	a.
Semiramis, per box of 100	12	0
Romeo Y Jullietta, per box of 50	5	8
Zenobia, per box of 100	10	0

SOLE AGENT FOR INDIA AND CEYLON:—

D. MACROPOLO,
BOMBAY.

AERATED WATERS.

KEMP & Co., Ld., have completed the erection of their New Machinery for the manufacture of these Beverages, and of their non-Alcoholic Wine, on an extensive scale, and their factory complete in all its departments is now open to inspection.

THE AERATED WATERS NAMED BELOW CHALLENGE COMPETITION.

SODA, POTASH, LEMON, AND PRIME GINGER-ALE,

In perfection, free from every trace of metallic contamination, and purified by

A MOST PERFECT SYSTEM OF FILTRATION THROUGH CHARCOAL.

While all the following Waters are of a generally superior character, almost each has some feature which stamps it with special excellence:—

	Per Doz.
SODA-WATER.—This possesses in a high degree the pungency without the rough acidity of the Carbonic Dioxide Gas, and with its high effervescent power and brilliant transparency may be taken as a type of what Soda-water should be............Rs.	0 12
AERATED WATER has all the pungency and rough Acid flavour of the Gas, and is specially adapted for mixing with light wines, syrups, &c.	0 12
TONIC-WATER.—The celebrated Quinine Beverage, Flavoured with the flowers of the Bigarade Orange, has a delicacy of its own, far superior to that of any other Tonic-Water	1 0
AROMATIC GINGER-ALE.—This delightful Drink is a real acquisition to the dinner table. We contend that it is superior to that of every other maker. It is non-alcoholic.	1 0
LEMONADE possesses a pure Lemon Flavour, and is warranted not to ferment	1 0
GINGERADE.—A time-honoured pungent Beverage and a good functional stimulant...	1 0
POGSON'S RESTORATIVE WATER contains Iron and Phosphates, much recommended for exhaustion caused by overwork	1 0
POTASH WATER.—A medicinal Water of great value to all who are liable to secretions of an Acid or irritating nature	0 12
MEDICINAL SODA-WATER of the strength prescribed in the British Pharmacopœia ...	1 0
LITHIA WATER.—A valuable beverage when taken under medical advice	1 0
SELTZER WATER.—Equal to the fresh produce of the spring	1 0

Bottles Charged Extra.

Consumers of Aerated Waters are recommended to Cool the Beverages before opening; or, Open and decant gently *on ice*. Thus only can the pungency be preserved.

KEMP & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

FOR SALE.

NOTICE.

THE following STEAM-LAUNCHES lately received from England will be offered FOR SALE by AUCTION, at the Bombay Dockyard, at 3-30 P.M., WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant:—

"Sentinel."—Wooden Screw Steam Launch, 14 Gross, and 7·6 Registered Tonnage, and 180 Indicated H. P.

"Watchman."—Steel Screw Steam Launch, 12·2 Gross, and 6·6 Registered tonnage, and 160 Indicated H. P.

2. The Engines are of the most modern type, Quadruple Expansion, and these vessels will be sold subject to a reserve. They can be seen afloat in the Wet Basin, Government Dockyard.

3. To be sold at the same time, 2 large old Boilers taken from the Telegraph Vessel, "Patrick Stewart."

A. CAMPBELL,
Offg. Director of the Royal Indian Marine.
R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, 12th May, 1894.

FOR SALE.

1 COTTON GIN, by Platt Brothers, of Oldham.
1 Patent KNIFE SHARPENER for above.
1 Seed DECORTECATOR and SEPARATOR.
2 Cast Iron WALL BRACKETS and 3 No. 3 PLUMBER BLOCKS.

The above are New, and have never been used. The Frame of Cotton Gin was slightly damaged in transit, but has been Repaired, and is as Strong as ever.

Cost price of above, Rs. 3,925.

Offers invited. Apply—

G. R. MACDONALD,
Manager, Moniarah Factory,
Via Gopalgang, Sarun.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE English-built Canoe LANDAU, with patent Self-acting Hood, folding Steps, &c., by Watson, of Lowestoft.

One New Single-seated BROUGHAM, with Brake suitable for one or pair, by Windower.

One New stylish VICTORIA, hung on Half C. Spring behind, by Windower.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS, and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known Makers.

HOUSES FURNISHED with latest Style, neat furniture.

A fresh Consignment of best real MOCCA COFFEE in Bags of 7lbs. Price Rs. 6 per Bag.

Apply to

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

HAND-BOOK OF GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wants and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.
The Gujerat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.

PRICE.................. Rs. 6.
Packing and Postage extra.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a Week. Contains Shipping, Arrivals, Departures, Exports, Imports and other Commercial News.—Subscription Rs. 12 per year.

GENTLEMEN'S SIMPLE AND RELIABLE GOLD WATCHES.

ELEGANT, FASHIONABLE AND WELL WORTH THE MONEY.

Rs. 115, Crystal Face Case. Rs. 135, Hunting. ½ Hunting, Rs. 140

In plain Engine-turned or Chased cases; sound Lever movements; all essential parts, Jewelled, and Guaranteed for two years, to keep accurate time in any Climate.

These Watches for the prices are a marvel of cheapness. They cannot, of course, be compared with our

STANDARD GOLD WATCHES,

As illustrated and advertised in every Saturday's issue of the "TIMES OF INDIA," and which are the nearest approach to our ideal of perfection in Pocket Watches; but we have no hesitation in stating, nevertheless, that the cheaper class of Watches will be found a very welcome substitute by those who cannot afford.

Rs. 320, for a Crystal Face Case; Rs. 375, Hunting; ½ Hunting, Rs. 380.

We have every confidence in promising that our cheaper recommendation will under no circumstances disgrace their Sponsors.

EVERY WATCH IS GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS, AND SENT *POST FREE* AT OUR OWN RISK TO ANY PART OF INDIA AND BURMAH.

For Chronographs, Repeaters, Calendars, and other Complicated Watches, please apply to

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS, JEWELLERS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SCHULTZ & CLIFTON, PHOTOGRAPHERS,

MEADOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

STUDIO Open for PORTRAITURE from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

ENLARGING, Copying, and Reducing. Printing in Silver, Bromide, and Platinum from Amateur's own Negatives.

HOT WEATHER.

GENTS' INDIA GAUZE UNDER-VESTS.

FOR HOT WEATHER WEAR, GOOD VALUE.

6 FOR RS. 12.

OUT SIZES RS. 2. EXTRA.

GENTS' INDIA GAUZE PANTS.

6 FOR RS. 18.

OUT SIZES RS. 2. EXTRA.

THORPE AND CO.,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, &c.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO SMOKERS.

IT is noteworthy that the EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT lately issued orders to use in future a GOVERNMENT STAMP on the Boxes of Cigarettes daily Manufactured and Exported from Egypt to all the different parts of the World.

The introduction of this system of using Stamps came into force from the 1st of March, 1894, and has been made chiefly with the object of putting a barrier between the real Egyptian Cigarettes Manufactured in Egypt and those Manufactured elsewhere, and unjustly called Egyptian. The Manufacture of these so-called Egyptian Cigarettes has caused great detriment to the Egyptian Government, and to deter this practise Stamps have been adopted and are fixed on all Boxes of Cigarettes coming from Egypt. The Egyptian Government made Stamps in three different colours—Red Stamps are used for boxes containing 100 Cigarettes each; Green for boxes of 50 each; and Yellow for boxes of 25 each. Smokers are requested not to trifle with the Government Stamp, it being the indication of the Genuine Egyptian Cigarettes. They are so fixed that they can easily be cut apart when opening the box.

Smokers will, therefore, take notice of the Stamps on the Boxes of Our Cigarettes, and thus they need not entertain any apprehension of their Genuineness. They are distinct from those made here and elsewhere of different kinds of Tabacco of a decidedly inferior quality.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAMER TO KARACHI.

DURING the Monsoon Months this Company's new Steamer BAHADURI, 1,590 tons, 2,300 Horse-power, Captain KEYZAR, will leave PRINCE'S DOCK every TUESDAY MORNING direct to Karachi.

STEAMER TO MORMUGAO AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

During the Monsoon Months this Company's new Steamers, SATRUNJI and MAHANADI, 1,192 tons, 2,100 Horse-power, will leave PRINCE'S DOCK every TUESDAY and SATURDAY MORNING to Mormugao, and returning will leave Mormugao every TUESDAY and SATURDAY, calling each way at Jyghur, Ratnagiri, and Viziadroog.

These Steamers have excellent Cabin and 'Tween Deck Accommodation, are lighted throughout with Electric Light, and fitted with all Modern Appliances.

Cabin Fare, Rs. 15; 'Tween Deck, Rs. 2, to all Ports. Messing supplied Extra as per Scale.

SHEPHERD & Co.

THE ANCHOR LINE S. S. "AUSTRALIA" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and Discharges in the VICTORIA DOCK.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and TO TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without Delay.

Packages exceeding 30 Cwts. in weight will be landed on the Quay at the risk and expense of Consignees unless Boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise, none will be Entertained.

Captain MACAULAY will attend every morning to Survey Damages.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings: Bombay, 19th May, 1894.

WANTED,

AN Experienced MEDICAL GRADUATE, for the Post of Chief Medical Officer, Porbandar State. Salary Rs. 100. Apply before 5th June, with Certificates, to the Administrator, Porbandar, Kathiawar.

W. T. MORISON,
Administrator, Porbandar State.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 525 OF 1891.

POCHAJEE BYRAMJEE BATLIBOI, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, residing at Frere Road, within the Fort ....Plaintiff.

VERSUS.

PEROZSHAW FRAMJEE BATTLIWALLA, Parsee, residing at Bandora, in the District of Thana ....Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Final Decree made in the above Suit and bearing date the twenty-sixth day of June, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-three, the following Immoveable Property will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, before G. H. FARRAN, Esquire, Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the Twentieth Day of June, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-four, at the hour of Three o'clock in the Afternoon.

PARTICULARS:

All the estate, right, title and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff, Pochajee Byramjee Batliboi, and of the abovenamed Defendant, Perozshaw Framjee Battliwalla, or either of them in the property hereinafter described, that is to say: That piece of land and batty fields and grass land, together with the dwelling-house and messuages and mango and other trees standing thereon, commonly called or known by the name of "Perouz Baug," situate at Bandora, in the Taluka of Salsette, in the District of Thana, containing by admeasurement eighty-two thousand one hundred and ninety-nine square yards and one-fourth of another square yard or thereabouts, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Perozshaw Framjee Battliwalla, and are now in the possession of N. C. Macleod, Esquire, the Receiver appointed herein.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner, or at the Office of Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, Attorneys for the abovenamed Plaintiff, at No. 19, Church Gate Street, Fort of Bombay.—Dated this 17th Day of April, 1894.

G. H. FARRAN,
Commissioner.

J. NEUBERG,

SOLE AGENT IN BOMBAY
FOR THE WELL-KNOWN
BASEL MISSION WEAVING
ESTABLISHMENTS OF
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TABLE CLOTHS.

DAMASK PATTERNS.

	Rs.	a. Each		Rs.	a. Each
5½ feet by 5½ feet.	3	4	7 feet by 9 feet	7	0
5½ ,, ,, 7½ ,,	4	6	7 ,, ,, 10 ,,	8	0
6 ,, ,, 6 ,,	4	0	7 ,, ,, 12 ,,	9	8
6 ,, ,, 8 ,,	5	6	7 ,, ,, 14 ,,	11	0
6 ,, ,, 9 ,,	6	0	7½ ,, ,, 7½ ,,	6	4
6½ ,, ,, 6½ ,,	4	8	7½ ,, ,, 10 ,,	8	8
6½ ,, ,, 9 ,,	6	12	7½ ,, ,, 12 ,,	10	4
6½ ,, ,, 10 ,,	7	8	7½ ,, ,, 14 ,,	12	0
6½ ,, ,, 12 ,,	9	0	7½ ,, ,, 18 ,,	15	8
6¾ ,, ,, 6¾ ,,	4	14	8½ ,, ,, 8½ ,,	7	4
6¾ ,, ,, 8 ,,	6	0	8½ ,, ,, 10 ,,	8	14
6¾ ,, ,, 9 ,,	6	12	8½ ,, ,, 20 ,,	17	12
6¾ ,, ,, 10 ,,	7	8	8½ ,, ,, 24 ,,	21	4
6¾ ,, ,, 12 ,,	9	0	8¾ ,, ,, 8¾ ,,	8	0
7 ,, ,, 7 ,,	5	8	9 ,, ,, 9 ,,	9	8
7 ,, ,, 8 ,,	6	5	10 ,, ,, 3½ ,,	4	0

DIAMOND PATTERN.

	Rs.	a. Each		Rs.	a. Each.
5 feet by 5 feet,	2	2	6 feet by 12 feet,	6	0
5 ,, ,, 6 ,,	2	8	7 ,, ,, 7 ,,	4	2
5 ,, ,, 7½ ,,	3	2	7 ,, ,, 9 ,,	5	4
5½ ,, ,, 5½ ,,	2	9	7 ,, ,, 10 ,,	6	0
5½ ,, ,, 7½ ,,	3	8	7 ,, ,, 12 ,,	7	4
5½ ,, ,, 11 ,,	5	3	7½ ,, ,, 7½ ,,	4	8
6 ,, ,, 6 ,,	3	0	7½ ,, ,, 9 ,,	5	10
6 ,, ,, 7 ,,	3	8	7½ ,, ,, 10½ ,,	6	9
6 ,, ,, 8 ,,	4	0	7½ ,, ,, 12 ,,	7	8
6 ,, ,, 9 ,,	4	8	7½ ,, ,, 15 ,,	9	6
6 ,, ,, 10 ,,	5	0	7½ ,, ,, 18 ,,	11	4
6 ,, ,, 11 ,,	5	8	7½ ,, ,, 20 ,,	12	8

TABLE NAPKINS.

DAMASK PATTERNS.	Rs.	as. Per dozen.	DIAMOND PATTERN.	Rs.	as. Per dozen.
19 inches square, ...	4	6	18 inches square, ...	3 3	0 6
20 ,, ,, ...	4	8	20 ,, ,, ...	3 3	12 14
22 ,, ,, ...	5	4	22 ,, ,, ...	4	6
24 ,, ,, ...	5	8	24 ,, ,, ...	4	12

DAMASK TABLE SIDE SLIPS.

	Per yard.		Per yard.
20 inches wide	0 10	24 inches wide	0 12

HAND AND BATH TOWELS.

STOUT HONEYCOMB PATTERN.

Prime Quality.

	Rs.	a. Per dozen.		Rs.	a. Per dozen.
24 by 36 inches......	6	4	32 by 72 inches......	16	0
32 by 32 ,, ...	7	0	34 by 34 ,, ...	8	0
32 by 45 ,, ...	10	0	34 by 45 ,, ...	10	8
32 by 54 ,, ...	12	0	34 by 72 ,, ...	17	0

Second Quality.

	Rs.	a. Per dozen.		Rs.	a. Per dozen.
32 by 32 inches......	6	0	32 by 54 inches......	10	0
32 by 45 ,, ...	8	0	34 by 34 ,, ...	6	8

34 by 45 inches, per doz. Rs. 8-8.

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STRIPED PATTERN.	Rs.	a. Per dozen.	DIAMOND PATTERN.	Rs.	a. Per dozen.
28 by 36 inches......	6	0	28 by 36 inches......	6	8
34 by 34 ,, ...	7	0	34 by 34 ,, ...	7	8
34 by 45 ,, ...	9	8	34 by 45 ,, ...	10	0
34 by 54 ,, ...	11	0	34 by 54 ,, ...	11	8

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READY MADE.

	Rs.	a. Per dozen.		Rs.	a. Per dozen.
22 by 36 inches, soft	3	4	36 by 36 inches, soft	3	8
27 by 36 ,, stout	4	8	22 by 36 ,, blue check	3	12

Kitchen Towelling, 4½ annas per yard.

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	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.
For Single Cots, 7½ by 5 feet. White, fringed on 2 sides, each	4	8	For Double Cots, 7½ by 7½ feet. White, fringed on 2 sides, each	7	8
White, fringed on 4 Sides, each..........	5	0	White, fringed on 4 sides, each..........	8	0
White, with red border on 4 sides........	6	0	Red, fringed on 2 sides, each..........	9	12

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ON ACCOUNT of the IMPOSITION of DUTIES and the further fall in EXCHANGE, from THIS DATE, and until further notice, an Addition of 20 per cent. will be made to all prices quoted in the Society's Indian Price Lists of 15th January, 1894; Except in the Book, Gun, and Wine Departments. 17½ per cent. will be added to Books, Arms and Ammunition; and 12½ per cent. will be added to Wines.

This Cancels all previous notices on the subject.

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Bombay, 21st May, 1894.

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Manager.

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BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, HONGKONG, & SHANGHAI.

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R. KENNEDY,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

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Reserve Fund..................................$ 42,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.........$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co.)
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WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
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Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

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NOTICES.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

TENDERS are invited and will be received up to June 11th, 1894, for the Supply of the following Stores required during the year commencing 1st July, 1894:—

- I. Miscellaneous Stores of Country Produce.
- II. Oils, Tallow and Cotton Waste.
- III. Clothing.
- IV. Stationery.

Tenders must be submitted on printed forms of Tenderer's Schedule, which can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli, for items I., II. and III., and from the Auditor, Dharwar, for item IV., on payment of 8 annas per Copy.

The Company's specifications and conditions under which the Contracts will be let are attached to each form of tenderer's schedule. Any further information required regarding Miscellaneous Stores, Oils or Clothing can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli, and for Stationery from the Auditor, Dharwar.

Tenders should be addressed to the Agent, S.-M. Railway Company, at Dharwar, in Sealed Covers, superscribed—

Tender for Country Stores.
Tender for Oil, Tallow and Cotton Waste.
Tender for Clothing, &c.
Tender for Stationery, as the case may be.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Agent's Office, Dharwar, 11th May, 1894.

THE KHANDEISH SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS CO., LD.

ધી ખાનદેશ સ્પીનીંગ ઍંડ વીવીંગ મીલ્સ કુંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 20TH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on MONDAY, the 28th May, 1894, at 4 P.M., to Transact the following business, viz.:—

1ST.—To receive and adopt the Audited Accounts and Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1893.

2ND.—To appoint Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

3RD.—To appoint Auditors for the year 1894 and to fix their remuneration.

4TH.—To Transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Chairman.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

મુળજી જેઠાની કું૦,
i. e., MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from 16th to 28th May, 1894, both days inclusive.

Bombay, 11th May, 1894.

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY.

ADVERTISER is in a position to Offer a COMFORTABLE HOME in a Superb Climate to a limited number of Ladies and Gentlemen who can Invest £300 and upwards. Annual income after 3 years not less than 50 per cent. (probably 100 per cent.) of capital invested, which remains under own control. Free Board and Residence from the start. Write for particulars stating Capital available. Offer only open for a few days. References required.

Also a few Shares (£50 each) available. Absolutely safe investment, yielding above percentage. Apply to "P. L. C.," care of this Office.

TENDERS are invited for purchase of 5,000 (Five thousand) SOUND EMPTY OAK WOOD English imported Beer Hhds. (54 Gallons) delivered in monthly Lots of about 420. Apply to

MESSRS. ROBINSON MORRISON & CO.,
96, Argyll Road, Bombay.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGNAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 313 OF 1892.

SAHADOO JEEVAJI, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Wadgadi, outside the Fort of Bombay ....Plaintiff.

VERSUS

LUXIMAN JEEVAJI PATEL WAGH, of Bombay, Hindoo, residing in Koleewada, outside the Fort of Bombay ....Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above Suit and bearing Date the Twelfth Day of August, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-three, and the order, dated the Sixth Day of February, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-four, the following moveable Property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by Messrs. BENNETT and COMPANY, by Direction of the Commissioner, High Court, at the Carnac Bunder, on MONDAY, the Twenty-eighth Day of May, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-four, at the hour of Three o'clock in the Afternoon.

PARTICULARS:—

All the right, title and interest of the Plaintiff and Defendant abovenamed in the following four several native Crafts.

LOT NO. I.

The Barkas (Trading Vessel), named "Khajar Khadia," bearing No. 4031, of 49 Candies, equal to 12¼ tons burthen, now lying in Bombay Harbour.

LOT NO. II.

The Barkas (Trading Vessel), named Bhavani, bearing No. 1925, of 43 Candies, equal to 10¾ tons burthen, now lying in Bombay Harbour.

LOT NO. III.

The Barkas (Trading Vessel), named Rajhawasiea, bearing No. 4242, of 59 Candies, equal to 14¾ tons burthen, now lying in Bombay Harbour.

LOT NO. IV.

The Barkas (Trading Vessel), named Sakri Salamity, bearing No. 4212, of 47 Candies, equal to 11¾ tons burthen, now lying in Bombay Harbour.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner, or at the Office of Mr. Mirza Hoossein Khan, Attorney for the Plaintiff abovenamed, at 52, Meadows Street, Fort.—Dated this 20th day of April 1894.

G. H. FARRAN,
Commissioner.

WANTED.

WANTED.

A NURSE, to bring up Two Small Children, to be Nursed in her own House, Educated and well able to see to their Comforts, &c.. &c.

European or Eurasian, one or other will be accepted. For further questions regarding Salary, &c., &c., apply and address "E. F.," care of Head Post Office, Byculla, Bombay.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY,

ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS.

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YOUR VISITING CARD.	Rs.	a.
100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate	3	0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate	4	0

Other lines, such as Club, Address, and Regiment, charged Re. 1 per line extra.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-Country Commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the Yard. Single, Rs. 15. Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every Class of Shoeing is done.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1894.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1894 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

Bombay Gazette Offices,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,145
Bank of Bengal	40,800	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,100xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	98
Commercial & Ld. Mge.	5,000 2,000 3,000	100 100 100	100 50 10	10 p. c.	155to160 65 to 70 15 to 17
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	60nl
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£
National Bank of India	40 000	£75	£12½	6 pr. ct.	225
MISCELLANEOUS.				Last Divd.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 750	200 50	200 150	10 7½	325 240
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	4,000	100	100	10	102
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	[illegible]
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,350	100	all	Nil.	100no
Bombay Fire Insurance	In Liquidation				
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	2,000	2,500	1,500	Rs. 300	4,825
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	Rs. 75	1,210
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	72
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	600	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 75	1,315
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	Nil	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	25
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	300	300	Rs. 20	245
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld	2,800	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	300
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500		70	...	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	6,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	16
John Roberts & Co.	1,600	100	100	10 pr.ct.	130
Jehangir B Karani & Co., Ld	2,000	500	100	8 pr.ct.	85
Kemp & Co.	14,000	200	175	Rs. 23-12	310
Kurrachee Landing	600	600	300	30	165
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	3
Marcks & Co., Ld.	,000	100	100	Rs. 10	101
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200		60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. c	170
Orien al Loan	6,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	20
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 7	86
Port Canning Co.	8,000	1,000	1,000	19	460
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8 000	1,000	N dvd.	2,300
Scundy & Co.	1,600	100	100	9	50
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	100	60	975
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	5	40
Telephone Co.	6,200	25	all 100 25	5	19xd
PRESS COMPANIES.				Yearly Rs.	
Akbar	300	1,250	1,250	75	1300
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	18 pr. ct. dvd Rs80	980
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	90	260
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	11	210xd
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	dvd 45	285
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs.7	137½
Breul's Cawnpor Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200		107½
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all	14	207½ 185
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	20	302½
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75 dvd	1,200
English Press and Manfg	400	250	...	Nil	105
Fort	515	2,500	2,500	Rs. 80	1,100
French	300	500	all	Nil	410
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	30	450
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	750	400	all	4	110
Khangaum	240	450	450	Nil	380
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	235
Mamoodpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld	300	500	500	63	120
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	100
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Nil	382½
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	Nil	220
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Nil	540
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Nil	120
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs25dv	435
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	48
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	59
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	00	180	1,801
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	525
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	25	250	Nil	10
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	16 —	200 21
Volkart		1,00	1000	Rs. 0	1
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.					
Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	Rs. 15	445
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil	44
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	50	all	9 per ct.	300
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	625
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	295
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	150
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	150
Central India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 30	2,100
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	390
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	—	765
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr. ct	630
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		Rs. 10	525
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	395
Doral Mills Co., Ld.	5,698	100	100	50	440
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 15	315xd
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	375
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	535
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	295
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs30dvd	645
Singunghat Mill	700	500	500	[illegible]	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	Rs. 1	535
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,165
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Rs. 50	295
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,140
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	540
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	—	250		117½
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	805
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	595
Khandeish	750	1,500	1,000	30	580
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	725
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,030	1,000	Rs. 30	560
Leopold	3,500	100	103	15per ct.	150
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	610
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	785
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,575
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	300
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct	1,535
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,595
Maragon	5,000	0	250	6	117½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	4,000	65	1,900
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100		
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	pa-
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	75
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	410
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Nil	320
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,220
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	425
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000		775
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Sholapore Mills	600	1,000	1,000	...	1,310
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	530
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	150
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	325xd
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,280	250	250	12½	155
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	75
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	Rs. 15	435
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	50	550
Vealshunker Lukhmishunker C. Mill Co Ld.	900	800	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	450	1,000	1,000	25	200
Western India	1,900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	635
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	—
Union Mills Ld	600	1,000	1,000	—	500

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	29-12	
China Leaf	..	29-4	Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	..	29-4	,,
Do. do. new	..	29	,,
Australia do.	..	29-4	
Bombay do.	..	29-3	
English Sovereigns	..	18-8	
Do. Dracons	..	18-6	
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	..	97-8	
Do. 17½ do.	..	97-8	
Carolus Dollars	..	110	Nominal.
Mexican do.	..	200	
5 Franc pieces	..	31	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Bombay Hunt, Annual Meeting, Graham's Buildings, 6 p.m.
Grand Anatomical Museum, Boree Bunder.
Magic Floral Bower, Boree Bunder.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Starlight entered, and the steamer Congo left the dock on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Torr Head and Imperator entered the dock on Saturday, the steamer Maroa left it on Friday, and the steamer Pachumba and ship Stanley on Saturday.

FAIR.—The annual Kalbadavie fair commenced on Saturday, and continues till to-day.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Colombo, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per extra s.s. Melpomene, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 5 o'clock this evening.

A DAUGHTER MISSING.—Soonderbai, a woman, residing at De Souza Street, has reported to the police, that her daughter, Kallianbai, aged ten years, left home on the 16th instant, and has not since been heard of. The girl, when last seen, was wearing two rings of the value of eight annas.

A MILL ACCIDENT.—Mahabub Hunooman, aged twenty years, a mill-hand, residing at De Lisle Road, and employed at the Star of India Mill, Fergusson Road, had his right hand accidentally crushed in the machinery, while at work, on the 16th instant. Mahabub was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where the injured hand was amputated.

RESULT OF EXCESSIVE DRINKING.—Henry Swindon, a European, aged fifty years, residing at Ripon Road, rolled off his cot while under the influence of liquor, on Friday, and fell against a spittoon, with the result that he sustained a cut on the right side of the face. He was removed by the landlord to the J. J. Hospital, where he was detained for treatment.

SENT TO JAIL ONCE MORE.—Mr. Sanders-Slater, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, on Saturday, convicted Ganga, a Hindu woman, of being drunk and guilty of indecent behaviour, at Hornby Road, on Friday night. The woman admitted having been previously convicted thirty-five times, and was this time sent to jail for a term of fourteen days.

ESCAPED WITH A SLIGHT INJURY.—A Hindu lad, named Jugjivan Soonderji, aged seven years, residing in his father's house, at Pinjrapole Lane, accidentally fell off a window, on the third floor of the house, on to the road below, a distance of about thirty-three feet. The boy was taken to the J. J. Hospital, where, on being examined, he was found to be suffering from a small wound on the right foot, caused by a stone.

FATAL FALL FROM A LIFT.—A coroner's inquest was held, on Saturday, at the Alliance Cotton Mill, Tardeo, on view of the body of Jankibai, a widow, aged twenty-five years, residing at Mahaluxmee. The deceased had been employed in the Alliance Mill for the last fifteen days. On Friday noon, the deceased, while going up in the lift, accidentally fell off at the third floor. She fractured her skull, and was killed on the spot. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 6 o'clock :—

March	The Prince Imperial	G. Van Eyken.
Overture	Zanetta	Auber.
Valse	Sweet Briar	C. Lowthian.
Intermezzo	Marie	W. William.
Selection	La Traviata	Verdi.
Valse	Espana	Waldteufel.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

OBSTRUCTION IN PUBLIC PLACES.—Before Mr. Sanders-Slater, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, Inspector Mynn charged fifty-nine hawkers (thirty-five men and twenty-four women) with causing obstruction in public places by exposing articles for sale. On the morning of the 19th instant, the accused were arrested while exposing fruits, vegetables, &c., for sale in Abdul Rahiman Street, Lohar Chawl, Girgaum Road, and Nagdevi Street. The accused one and all admitted the offence, and were fined eight annas each, with the exception of such of them as had been previously fined, who were ordered to pay one rupee each.

VANDALISM.—The statue of Sir Richard Temple, the late Governor of Bombay, which stands at the junction of the Mayo Road and the Church Gate Street, presented a very unpleasant appearance yesterday morning, and a number of pedestrians passing near the place was attracted towards it. Up to Saturday midnight the statue was all right, but yesterday morning its face and chest were found besmeared with coal-tar, a towel and a tin containing some tar lying at the base of the statue. The Executive Engineer's Department were informed, and some men were engaged all day in cleaning the statue.

DEATH OF A HINDU LADY.—We regret to announce the death, at the age twenty-three, of Annapurnabai, wife of Mr. Raoji Vinayakrao J. Shunkersett, J. P., grand-daughter-in-law of the late Hon. Jagannath Shunkersett, and daughter of Rao Saheb Ganpatrao Moroba Pitale, J.P., *ex*-Assistant Registrar and Librarian of the Bombay University. The deceased lady was suffering from an affection of the lungs, which ultimately resulted in her sad death, at her family residence, on Pallow Road, on Saturday afternoon last. She was of an amiable disposition, and was much respected by all who came in contact with her. She leaves behind her one son, four daughters, and a large circle of relations.

ILLICIT SALE OF GANJA.—On Saturday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Sanders-Slater, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Wilson charged Davishanker Narbharam, a Brahmin, with selling ganja without a license from the Abkari Collector. On certain information having been received, the Inspector sent out a Customs' peon in plain clothes, and he succeeded in purchasing two pice worth of ganja from the accused, who prepared a pipe, and gave it to him to smoke. The peon made a sign and the policemen, who had concealed themselves near the Charni Road Gardens, Kennedy Sea Face, came out, and made the arrest The prisoner denied the charge, and said he was himself under the influence of ganja when he sold the drug. He was fined Rs. 20.

MISERY AND SUICIDE.—Mr. G. W. Roughton, acting Coroner, held an inquest, on Saturday, at Duncan Road, regarding the death of Bhugwandin, a Purdasee, aged thirty-five years. For the last five months, the deceased had been ailing and been totally confined to his room for about four weeks. He obtained a precarious living by begging from his neighbours, so that it is not surprising the poor fellow was tired of his life, and often said that he would destroy himself. He was last seen alive, at 8 p.m., on Friday, when he was lying in his room moaning. At half-past 6 o'clock, on Saturday morning, a woman, named Chandree, residing in the same house called out to deceased, but as she did not receive a reply, she asked a neighbour to see what was the matter. The neighbour went, pushed open the door, and entered the room, when he found the deceased hanging by a rope from a rafter. The police were called in, and the rope was cut down, but life was extinct. A verdict of hanging was returned.

REMOVAL OF CORPSES FOR INTERMENT TO KERBELLA.—The corpses of three Khojas—two men and one woman—named Miralli Rahim, aged thirty-five, Habib Gangji, aged twenty, and Lalbeebai, aged seventy years, who died sixteen, four, and two months ago, respectively, were, at 4 o'clock, on Friday afternoon, conveyed from the Khoja Durgah to the Carnac Bunder, and thence taken on board the s.s. Mobile for conveyance to Kerbella to be interred. The permits to carry the bodies to Kerbella had been obtained by the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram from the Municipal and the Police Commissioners. The procession accompanying the corpses consisted of about thirty Khojas, and everything passed off quietly, the necessary police arrangements being made all along the route.—The dead body of one Syid Akbar Syid Shah, a Mogul, aged forty years, residing in Mistry Moholla, who died in 1892, was also removed on the same day in an air-tight coffin from the Mogul Cemetery to the Mody Bunder for conveyance to and interment at Kerbella.

ASSAULTING THE "BOSS."—Alexander McConnell, a donkeyman, on board the steamer St. Pancras, appeared, on Saturday, before Mr. Sanders-Slater, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, to answer the charge of assaulting William Barrow, chief steward, on board the same vessel. The accused sought justification on the ground that the complainant assisted the chief cook in beating a boy on board the steamer last Thursday. He did not think it was fair that two men should strike a youngster; he therefore interfered in the matter, and struck the complainant. The latter said it was quite true that there had been an altercation regarding the cleaning of a fry ing pan, but that as he was the "boss" of the department accused had no right to interfere. The accused in his defence further said that the complainant had made use of foul language towards him, threatened he would make mincemeat of him, and held up a knife, and for all this accused had no other recourse but to strike him. The complainant denied having done any such things, and said that the accused's blows drew blood as they were dealt on the face. The Magistrate, after hearing both sides, imposed a fine of Rs. 4 on the accused, who thanked the Court for disposing of the case in such a satisfactory manner.

THEFT BY A NEIGHBOUR.—Before Mr. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Constable Good chaged Nursoo Chinapa, an old offender, with committing theft in respect of some pieces of wearing apparel, of the value of Rs. 10, belonging to Maglap Balloo, a labourer, residing at Cammatteepura 1st Lane. At 8 o'clock, on Friday morning, the complainant locked the door of his room, and went to his work as usual. During his absence accused, who was living in an adjoining room in the same house, opened the lock with a duplicate key, and having entered the place, quietly walked off with some pieces of wearing apparel and pledged them with a Marwaree, named Pussa Gangji, for Rs. 4-4-0. On returning home in the evening complainant found the lock on the door open, and the property missing. On making inquiries in the house, he learnt from a tenant that accused had left the house, shortly before his arrival, with a bundle of clothes in his hands. Complainant reported the matter to the police and had the accused arrested from a room in the 8th Lane, at Cammateepura. The clothes were subsequently traced to the Marwaree, and were identified by the complainant. Accused, against whom stood a previous conviction, admitted the offence, and was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

MOONLIGHT EXCURSION.—To those who are "good sailors," few more pleasurable methods of diversion could be devised in these weary weeks of May, than a trip round the harbour by moonlight. The members of the Entertainments Committee of the Volunteer Artillery were, therefore, well advised in taking advantage of what will probably be the last full moon before the monsoon, to arrange for a moonlight excursion, similar to the one carried out by them last Christmas time. One of Messrs. Shepherd & Co.'s large steamers was chartered, and left the Carnac Bunder, carrying a full complement of artillerymen and their friends, at 9 o'clock. The trip lasted about three hours, and everything combined to make it a "jolly" one—the breeze was just about strong enough to make the temperature pleasant; there was not such an overwhelming preponderance of the sterner sex as is often to be noticed on occasions of this kind; the band could not be reproached with indolence, nor the commissariat department with inadequacy of supplies. Of course, the room for dancing was limited, but then the disciples of Terpsichore provided almost as much amusement for the on-lookers as for themselves; whilst an impromptu concert added variety to the programme, and last but not least, Sergeants Marsland and Chart were ever on the alert to promote the enjoyment of the voyagers.

GOA NEWS.—The all-absorbing topic is the forthcoming election on May 27. The Regeneradores and Progressists are the two parties in Goa, in which the differences formerly existing between small groups have been merged. The elections in Portugal were awaited with much interest and anxiety, and as the Regeneradores gained a large majority, their followers in Goa are quite elated. The Regenerador Ministry were in doubt as to contesting the circle of Salsette, and as a consolation to the opposite party, it was decided to leave it uncontested. Under this impression his Excellency the Governor-General, who had resolved to leave Goa to visit British territory during the electoral strife, gave up the idea. A ministerial telegram has now been received asking the Governor-General to back up the candidature of Mr. Candido Correia. With this news his Excellency has retired to the palace at Quepem, far away from the scene of strife and struggle, entrusting the Government to Mr. Taborda, the Chief Secretary. The Administrador of Salsette, Mr. Filippe Nery Rodrigues, was called by Mr. Taborda, and he has been instructed to use all possible means to support the Government candidate. Canvassing is going on in every direction, and the Progressist party are afraid that armed force may be used to carry a victory by the Government party. The bloody scene of the 21st September, 1890, is pointed to as a reminder to the Governor-General that his Excellency ought not to follow the footsteps of his predecessor, M. Vasco Guedes. The attitude of the Government appears to be energetic, but it is rather late to organise a plan of opposition to overcome the difficulties with which the Government party will meet at every step.—At Pangim fever prevails to a large extent, and the scarcity of water is being keenly felt. Some high officials have gone to Quepem, probably to keep company with the Governor-General.—Numerous changes in the ecclesiastical department are expected to take place shortly. His Grace the Patriarch-Archbishop favours the Progressist party, and any parish priest who may go against the wishes of the prelate, may have to suffer, as was the case in the last general election with Mons. A. C. de Souza, the Vicar of Santa Cruz.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending May 15, as compared with the statement of May 8, 1894 :—

	May 8. Rs.	A.	P.	May 15. Rs.	A.	P.
LIABILITIES.						
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	56,00,000	0	0	56,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,73,38,723	14	3	1,66,74,180	5	2
Other Deposits, &c.	3,66,16,207	5	2	3,70,46,472	10	5
Bank Post Bills, &c.	5,70,450	3	2	5,75,203	10	6
Sundries	31,42,296	1	0	32,43,355	13	2
Rs.	8,32,67,677	7	7	8,31,39,212	7	3
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	45,10,988	0	0	46,97,753	0	0
Other authorised Invtmts.	43,39,800	8	0	43,27,920	8	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	1,56,60,766	8	5	1,71,75,835	15	5
Credits on do.	1,16,29,413	15	3	1,13,90,117	5	6
Bills Discounted, &c.	2,43,28,649	6	0	2,48,15,953	2	6
Balances with other Banks	6,30,189	14	5	6,56,081	13	
Bullion	1,090	11	5	1,090	11	5
Dead Stock	13,01,329	10	8	13,00,727	11	4
Stamps	8,325	4	3	9,320	9	3
Sundries	18,74,236	9	5	18,64,217	2	7
Cash, &c., at Head Office	74,73,957	4	7	67,35,151	14	8
Do. at Branches	1,16,05,929	11	2	1,01,65,042	9	6
Rs.	8,32,67,677	7	7	8,31,39,212	7	3

The following is the Bank's Memorandum of Liabilities and Assets up to May 15, 1894 :—

	Rs.	
LIABILITIES.		
Treasury Balance at Head Office	94,050	Inc.
Do. at Branches	7,58,593	Dec.
Other Deposits	4,30,286	Inc.
Post Bills	4,751	do.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	1,74,885	Inc.
Loans	15,15,070	do.
Accounts of Credit	1,39,297	Dec.
Mercantile Bills	4,87,304	Inc.
Cash at Head Office	7,38,805	Dec.
Do. at Branches	14,40,887	do.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 20th May, 1894.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	19	5	50 p.m.	15	50
Teheran	20	2	17 p.m.	...	12
Suez	20	2	35 p.m.	...	10

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 20th May, 1894.

—	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	29	—	3
,, Kurrachee	—	22	—	3
,, Madras	..	13	—	1

I NEVER really realised (says a writer in the *Referee*) what a poor creature the millionaire might be until I had the privilege not long ago of holding a million of money in my hand in the Bank of England. For all the world it looked and felt like a couple of pounds of tea done up in a nice tight square parcel.

THE great strike in the Vienna building trades, which began this morning, has already led to bloodshed. The pickets, going from yard to yard in the afternoon, detected some masons at work in the Ottakring district, and a scuffle ensued which had to be stopped by the police, who arrested one man and escorted him to the nearest station. The constables were followed by an increasing crowd of strikers, who clamoured for the release of the prisoner, and finally hurled stones at the officers with such effect that the latter were compelled to use their service revolvers, wounding two spectators. The infuriated crowd thereupon renewed the attack with even greater violence, but reinforcements arrived, and the prisoner was taken to the station along with some others.

THE AGRA SAVINGS BANK, LIMITED.

THE enquiry under Section 162 of the Indian Companies Act into the affairs of the Agra Savings Bank Limited, in liquidation, was resumed, on Wednesday, in the Court of the Sessions Judge of Allahabad.

Mr. Wall, Barrister-at-law, and Mr. Shama Charan Mukerji, vakil, two of the petitioners were present. Mr. J. E. Howard was represented by Mr. Arthur Strachey, barrister-at-law, Mr. C. Ross Alston, barrister-at-law, and Mr. Satya Chander Mukerji, vakil; Mr Mann by Mr. Wallach, barrister-at-law, and Mr. Satya Chander Mukerji; Babu Baroda Charan Banerji by Mr. Satya Chander Mukerji and Mr. Sarat Chander Chaterji, vakils; Mr. Gobind Ram by Kumar Parmanand, vakil.

Mr. Wall wanted to know if the certificates of fees had been put in, as he wished to appeal, and only three weeks were allowed.

The certificates on being examined were found not to be in proper form.

Mr. Wall asked that in these circumstances costs should be disallowed.

Mr Strachey said he would have the certificates amended.

Mr. J. E. Howard, then entered the witness box.

Mr, Wall said it would simplify matters if he put a few questions about costs.

The Judge refused to allow the question to be put.

Mr. J. E Howard, examined by Mr. Wall, stated that he was a barrister of the Middle Temple and was called to the bar in 1871. He had been a trustee and director of the Agra Savings Bank since about August, 1887. He was a shareholder and director of the Railway Service Press from 1887 or 1888 and remained so until it went into liquidation. He had been one of the two official liquidators of the Uncovenanted Service Bank from 1891 to this date.

Mr. Wall was about to put a printed copy of the Articles of Association into the hands of the witness.

Mr. Strachey objected and the objection was upheld.

Examination resumed: He had no recollection of having ordered any Articles of Association of the Agra Savings Bank to be re-printed during the Bank's suspension. A copy of the Articles of Association might have been issued to shareholders by the manager.

Mr. Wall put in a certified copy of the Articles of Association.

Mr. Strachey objected to the certified copy being put in.

Mr. Wall said that the Court had ruled that a certified copy would be sufficient.

The Judge said it was not a matter that required discovery.

Mr. Wall said he wished a copy put in in order to found certain questions on it.

This was allowed.

Examination continued: He could not account for the discrepancy between Article 47 in the certified copy and the same article in the printed copy. Witness had nothing to do with the issue of the printed copy. (The discrepancy was the omission in the printed copy of the words relating to the duties of directors—"and by them shall be discharged the duties by such Act imposed on directors of companies.") He had been aware since the suspension of the bank of the provision in Article 22 that on the loss of one-fourth of the capital of the bank, the bank should cease and its affairs be wound up. He was aware of it in December, 1892. He may have been aware of in October or November. It was a matter of argument whether the payment of interest to depositors would have ceased had the bank gone into liquidation at the date of its suspension. He had no recollection of the document put into his hand having been put before him at the meeting of 6th May, 1893. The interest on deposits would not necessarily have ceased when the bank went into liquidation. It was a moot point in the liquidation of the Uncovenanted Service Bank. He could not say without seeing the items whether he authorised the payment of Rs. 30,000 for lawyers' fees, printing and general charges between the date of suspension and the date of the liquidation. Examining the items, he said he believed the fees of counsel between 15th September, 1892, and 30th April, 1893, were authorised by the trustees. The manager had general authority to disburse sums for the filing of suits. Witness authorised the printing of documents, the printing charges on which amounted to Rs. 2,324-12. He had no recollection of authorising the payment of particular items. Witness authorised the sale of the properties detailed in the document put in his hand, for which Rs. 90,000 was realised, while the value borne in the bank books was Rs. 1,05,957. The document put into his hand was the 5 per cent. fixed deposit receipt he got when he placed the money of the Dancy Estate in the bank. It was dated 11th July, 1889. At the expiry of the two years for which the money was deposited witness returned the receipt.

Mr. Wall wanted to produce a certified copy of a letter from Mr. Deans, manager of the Allahabad Bank, in which certain promissory notes were referred to. The promissory notes were not produced.

Examination continued: Certain promissory notes were signed by him as one of the directors of the Railway Service Press, and he also signed a second time below his signature as a director. The letter shown him (from Mr. Deans) was addressed to the Managing Director. He (witness) never was Managing Director. He had no recollection of circulars being based on the letter that had been shown him. He knew nothing about the correctness of the printed book (a book containing proceedings of the Railway Service Press and printed documents). It was full of emendations and alterations in handwriting that he did not know. He was chairman of a meeting of the Railway Service Press on 9th June, 1890, as shown by the minute book produced. From that minute he saw that a director was sent to represent to the manager of the Allahabad Bank that their signatures as private indviduals on the pro-notes were not necessary. There was a debt of about Rs. 29,000 due by the Railway Service Press to the Allahabad Bank in March, 1891, and payment was asked.

Mr Strachey asked to be allowed to put in the original of Mr. Deans's letter, which he had found among his papers, but which he had never been asked to produce. It was word for word the same as the certified copy with the exception of a single word.

It appeared on a comparison, however, that this was not the original of the certified copy.

Examination continued: Witness took the opinion of Messrs. Spankie and Hill jointly.

The document produced, dated 20th March, 1891, was the opinion referred to. Counsel stated in that opinion that they were informed that unless a substantial loan was speedily raised the Railway Service Press must go into liquidation. Witness placed before counsel all the documents on which they formed their opinion. Witness did not know if he gave them information otherwise as to the condition of the Railway Service Press, but he acquiesced in their opinion. Witness had every reason to doubt the accuracy of a printed circular of 27th April, 1891, produced, bearing the signature "J. E. Howard," as he was at issue with the man in whose handwriting he believed certain emendations to be made. The book produced (the proceedings book already referred to containing printed matter) was signed in some places by witness. He had never seen the book bound. It purported to be proceedings of shareholders' meetings of the Railway Service Press, but it contained other printed papers. The circular of 27th April with emendations in that book was never issued. He believed it was a printer's proof that was never issued. He did not think there was in the proceedings any reference to the issue of a circular of which a printed copy was produced, dated 30th March, 1891. In March, 1891, witness was apprehensive of immediate liquidation of the Railway Service Press. Knowing this witness was a party to the bank lending the press Rs. 60,000 in May, 1891. He drew up the bond. The Agra Savings Banks paid on 28th May, 1891, a certain sum, about Rs. 30,583-14, to meet the claim of the Allahabad Bank. That was in payment of the debt secured by the promissory-notes bearing the double signatures, whatever the significance of the double signatures might be. It was a matter for argument wether witness was personally liable. He did not consider that he was personally liable. He held the property of the Railway Service Press under a deed of trust to pay off primarily the debt to the Allahabad Bank; secondly, the debenture-holders, and afterwards other debts. The payment by the Agra Savings Bank relieved those connected with the press from payment. He considered it a good loan as the property had been valued by Mr. Wollaston at Rs. 1,20,000. The Railway Service Press went into liquidation in August, 1891. He still thought it a good investment. There was no prior mortgage when the loan by the bank was made. If he had thought there was the slightest risk he would have had nothing to do with it. The property of the Railway Service Press was sold by auction in October, 1891, and was bought by the bank, he thought, for Rs. 55,500. Witness and Mr. Mann, the other trustee of the bank, sanctioned the purchase. Witness thought the press would be a paying concern. Subsequently a large sum of money was spent in keeping up the *Morning Post* Press. That was owing to the mismanagement of the person in charge. He had no knowledge of how the paper was working at that time. The paper had just been enlarged. He made inquiries as to whether the paper was paying and he was told that it was flourishing.

Mr. Wall read the Article relating to the business to be carried on by the bank, and asked witness if he thought it was the business of a bank to speculate in a daily paper.

Witness said he considered that he was looking after the interest of the shareholders.

Mr. Strachey objected that it had not been proved that the Articles were binding on the company. By the Court: Under what Articles of Association did you work the bank? You had been a director for a great many years. Was it Table A or Table B or some special Articles?

Witness: I think there were some Articles in the bank, and we could only go on some printed Articles in the bank.

The Judge asked for the printed copy of the Articles.

Witness: I never looked at the printed Articles. I never looked at any single Article till after Mr. Wollaston's death. In these matters I trusted to Mr. Wollaston.

The Judge: When Mr. Wollaston died special attention was directed to the affairs of the bank? Witness: Yes, we gave special directions to the officiating manager.

Mr. Strachey said that there was no proof that the Articles had been registered. Section 39 required that Articles should be signed by the original subscribers, and as the certified copy was not signed they could not have been registered.

The Judge: He proceeded by the light of nature till Mr. Wollaston's death.

Witness: Till Mr Wollaston died I do not remember referring to any Articles. The matter never came up.

The Judge: As director you never governed yourself by any Articles till Mr. Wollaston's death?

Witness: I knew that there were certain provisions.

The Judge: Did you govern yourself by any rules, and if so, what rules were they?

Witness: No question ever arose.

The Judge: You never referred to Table A or Table B until Mr. Wollastan's death. Mr. Howard was not governed by anything except by the light of nature.

Mr. Wall: He ought to have been governed by these rules.

The Judge: He tells you himself that he was not governed by anything.

Examination continued: They were not running the paper at the time because they made an arrangement immediately after the purchase for the transfer of the property forthwith to Mr. Tracy and Mr. Pike, so that the bank should run no risk.

Mr. Wall: They were as it were contractors?

Witness: Until the District Judge sanctioned the sale to us we were not at liberty to do anything else. Immediately after the sale was confirmed we entered into a permanent agreement with them.

Examination continued: They took no additional security from Mr. Tracy and Mr. Pike. He thought the outlay by the bank on the press was Rs. 2,000 or Rs. 3,000 a month. The press did not pay its way. He thought that was the fault of the person in charge. Mr. O'Hanlon was put in by Mr. Wollaston. A provisional agreement was made in November, 1890; it was renewed in February, 1891, when the sale was sanctioned by the Court, and on 23rd August, 1892, the agreement was made for the payment of Rs. 75,000 in six years. The officiating manager. Mr. O'Hanlon, did not sign that agreement. He had no authority to do so. He did not incur any responsibility as officiating manager, did not even give security. Witness thought that there was casual mention of this agreement at the general meeting of shareholders on 29th August, 1892. It was untrue that Captain Chapman was sent down to Calcutta to arrange for the sale of the *Morning Post*. Certain gentlemen went to Calcutta, but they had no power to dispose of the property of the bank. This did not include the *Morning Post*. Referred to Resolution III, That Captain F. C. Chapman, the Chairman, and Mr. P. J. O' Hanlon, the manager, be requested to proceed at once to Calcutta to represent the shareholders in raising, if possible, at seven per cent. preference shares to the extent of Rs. 2,20,000; and also of arranging the sale of the landed and other properties to the best advantage, subject to confirmation; he said the *Morning Post* was excluded from that resolution. Those who went to Calcutta found that after they came back. The sale of the *Morning Post* was registered in September, 1892, after the bank failed. He believed the sale was completed on the 23rd or immediately after. Four months were allowed for registration and they were very busy at the time with the affairs of the bank. This, he supposed, was the only reason for the delay. The whole debt of the bank was Rs. 1,05,000. He could not say what became of the difference between this and the Rs. 75,000 purchase money. It was not written off. He did not know if it was still due. When they sold the paper for Rs. 75,000 he knew that a large sum was overdrawn. He did not consider the Rs. 35,000 as a loss because it was interest and overdrawings. The press had been valued at over Rs. 1,00,000, but it had been mismanaged in the interim. Mr. Tracy and Mr. Pike, the contractors, managed the press during the earlier agreement. He could not say whether they overdrew to the amount of Rs. 30,000. He knew they had overdrawn to a considerable amount.

Mr. Wall wished to put in from Mr. Wollaston's press copy book a copy of a letter, to Mr. Tracy, who had left the country.

Mr. Strachey objected that it was not admissible and that the original itself would not be admissible, seeing that Mr. Howard had no knowledge of it.

Mr. Wall submitted that being in the bank books it was evidence between contributories.

The Judge refused to admit it.

Examination continued: It was the case that overdrafts amounting to Rs. 30,000 were allowed to go on without the knowledge of the trustees. Referred to a circular of 7th September, 1892, which contained the passage "The trustees before the arrangement was entered into on the 30th July, 1892, had endeavoured in several directions to find a purcharer for the property at a lump sum price which would save the shareholders from loss; but every intending purchaser naturally receded from negotiations immediately he learnt that the paper was being carried on at a loss," witness said this did not show that they knew that the bank was suffering a loss by the press. Referred to a resolution of the directors, he said it was in July, 1892, that he first became aware of the overdrafts of the *Morning Post* establishment.

The Court adjourned for lunch.

Examination resumed: Witness placed Government promissory notes for Rs. 44,500 in the Agra Savings Bank for safe custody. When this was placed in fixed deposit the arrangement witness made with Mr. Wollaston was that the bank was to return the amount in promissory notes at the end of two years. In July, 1889, Government paper was at a premium of 3 per cent. The Government paper for Rs. 44,500 was substituted for paper which the bank previously held and sold at a premium of 3 per cent. The manager had a right to sell those notes, but not without letting witness know. The paper was held as part of the reserved fund. It was a matter of courtesy to witness to let him know if the paper, which was blank endorsed, was sold. By the transaction he benefited the Dancy estate by one per cent. interest a year. Mr. Wollaston was able to sell out the paper he held at a premium, therefore he considered there was no loss to the bank. He considered that the convenience of selling out the Government paper at 3 per cent. permium was more than an equivalent for the extra one per cent. interest on the deposit from the Dancy Estate. In April, 1892, witness got back from the bank eight promissory notes of the same value as the original notes. The deposit expired in July, 1891. Mr. Wollaston treated the notes as a fixed deposit, and so showed it in the balance-sheet of September, 1891. Mr. Wollaston asked witness to let the paper remain longer and witness agreed in order that the bank might not be put to inconvenience in buying paper. It was treated during that time as a 4 per cent. deposit, but he believed no new receipt was given. In the balance-sheet it was shown as an asset, but it was balanced on the other side by being included in the 4 per cent. deposits. If there was any risk it was witness who ran it, as, if Mr. Wollaston had chosen to sell it in breach of his engagement, witness had no remedy.

Mr. Wall: It is right that this item of Rs. 44,500 should appear among the assets of the balance-sheet for the half-year ending 31st December, 1891, as Government promissory security belonging to the bank, that it should also appear in the register of Government paper under the head of property of the bank, and also be shown as a 4 per cent. deposit belonging to Mr. J. E. Howard in the deposit register?

Witness: Why not, I see no objection.

Examination continued: Witness did not know that note for Rs. 1,000 held by the bank was useless. He did not know that the scrip previously held by the bank was sold out in May, 1890. He considered that the paper remained the property of the bank in law. The notes were in possession of the bank. He thought the ordinary notice for withdrawal of a 4 per cent. cash deposit was about five months. He gave notice in August, 1891, to Mr. Wollaston that he would withdraw it at any time. That notice was given in writing. Mr. O'Hanlon suggested during Mr. Wollaston's illness that witness should raise money for the bank on the paper from the Bank of Bengal. The officiating manager did not object to give up the scrip as being the property of the bank. Witness referred the matter to his solicitors however, and sent them the whole of the correspondence with Mr. Wollaston on the subject. He did this to satisfy his co-trustee and to meet any suspicion that he was exercising his rights to the prejudice of the bank. Mr. Mann made no objection, and the act was voluntary on witness' part. It was not till he got a reply from his solicitors in Calcutta that witness made an application for the return of the paper. Witness did not consider it necessary to raise money. The bank was not in a tight place till September. He thought it would have been very injudicious to raise money on the notes.

The Court adjourned at 4 o'clock as Mr. Howard was not strong enough to continue in the witness box.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Willow Branch, 2,147 tons, Captain A Anderson, sailed on the 19th instant, for Kurrachee in ballast.

THE steamer Bombay, 2,047 tons, Captain R Sleeman, sailed on the 20th instant, for Shanghai via intermediate ports, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Warnambool, 2,212 tons, Captain F H Ekins, sailed on the 19th instant, for Havre, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr G Field, Mr H Bruce, Mr P M Roberts and Mr G M Palmer.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dwarka, 784 tons, Captain J C Tice, sailed yesterday, for Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lieut F Rennick, Mr and Mrs Viovesvaraya, Mr D K Seddon, and 65 deck.

THE Anchorline steamer Australia, 2,321 tons, Captain H Tait, arrived in harbour on the 19th instant, from Liverpool (17th April), with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham and Co.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kola, 498 tons, Captain E C Russell, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Kurrachee, (17th May) with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Capt J Browne, Mr. Kennedy, Mr and Mrs Seymour and two children, Surgn Bernard, Mrs Pogson, Lieut Prentice, Mr and Mrs Bowmed, Mrs Doyle, Mrs Tinckom, Mr Darashaw and two ladies and 165 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—MAY 19.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
C	Lobelia	1913	Owen	Genoa		T Morrison & Co
C	Chindwara	1486	Robinson	Calcutta		M M & Co
E	Akbar	1441	Baldwin	Ilse Point	20-5	H C Joosub
F	Drachenfels	1600	Kennewey	Hamburg	23-5	Glade & Co
G	Tannadice	1408	Leimer	Mauritius	23-5	H C Joosub
H	Courtfield					
K	Bahaduri	824	H Keyzar	Karachi	22-5	S & Co
L	Kurrachi	2317	J Inch	Liverpool	21-5	J Mackintosh
M	S Joakim	1007	Collins	Calcutta	15-5	H Habdoola
N	Start	1554	Thompson	Stettin		K Nixon & Co
O	Hannah M Bell		White	Trieste		Graham & Co
P	C Alpine	2080	Walker	Madras Coast	19-5	F Muir & Co
Q	Janeta	2179	Petrie	Hamburg		F Muir & Co
30	Ton Crane H Bolckow	639	Jourdain	P Gulf		B & P S N Co
	HARBOUR WALL.					
	Sabarmati	523	Ahmed	Bhownagar	19-5	Shepherd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Pancras	2481	Young	Not fixed		K Nixon & Co
2	Lochtay	3415	Lee	Amsterdam	19-5	W & A Graham & Co
3	Loodiana	2140	Staff	Not fixed		M M & Co
6	Carthage	2453	Horne	London	1-6	P & O Co
7	Imperator	2342	Bechtinger	Trieste		
8	Melpomene	1848	Brelock	China	21-5	A L S N Co
9	Nurani	2748	Carson	Not fixed		J M & Co
10	Torr Head	3387	McCalmont	Not fixed		K Nixon & Co
16	Stanley(ship)	2105	Edgett	Falmouth	25-5	K Nixon & Co
	HARBOUR WALL.					
	Kola	496	Russell	Not fixed		M Mackenzie & Co

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
19	Australia (s)	Tait	Liverpool, April 17.
	Imperator (s)	Bechtinger	Trieste, May 3.
	Kola (s)	Russell	Karachi, May 17.
20	Kerbela (s)	Watkey	Rangoon, May 4.
	Webster (s)	Williams	Grimsby, April 19.
	Assam (s)	Leigh	Aden, May 15.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
19	Mobib (s)	Hardcastle	Persian Gulf.
	Congo (s)	Morgan	Hull.
	Loch Tay (s)	Lee	Amsterdam.
	Osturgha (bq)	Cook	Mauritius.
	Warnambool (s)	Ekins	Havre.
	Thames (s)	Seaton	London.
	Willow Branch (s)	Anderson	Karachi.
20	Bombay (s)	Sleeman	Shanghai, &c.
	Dwarka (s)	Tice	Karachi.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday last :—
Steamer Mecca, for Persian Gulf.
,, Idzumi Maru, for China, &c.
,, Starlight, for Hamburg.
,, Arab, for Marseilles.
,, Australia, for Liverpool, Marseilles, &c.
,, St, Regulus, for Genoa and Marseilles.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

Carthage (s), 2451, DeHorne
Kurrachee (s), 2317, Inch
Imaum (s), 2706, Pemberthy
Kt Commander (s), 2731, Durant
Starlight (s), 1916, Muller
St Enoch (s), 2746, Mundle
Port Stephens (s), 2294, Whitehead.
St Pancras (s), 2782, Young
Warrnambool (s), 2213, Ekins
Centesima (sp), 2796, Peters
Torr Head (s), 3864, McCalmont
Courtfield (s), 2105, Sheldrake
Drachenfels (s), 1835
Janeta (s), 2179, Patrick
Start (s), 1554, Thompson
Arara (s), 2481, Kilgour

Lobelia (s), 1913, Owen
St Regulus (s), 2000, Wilson
Arab (s), 2723, Nash
Hannah M Bell (s), 1933 White
Stanley (sp), 2106, Edgett
Deepdale (s), 1715, Nicholls
Bombay (s), 2049, Sleeman
Melpomene (s), 1848, Brelich
Malwa (s), 1694
Ravenna (s), 1916
Sophia Joakim (bq), 1007, Collin
Tannadice (s), 1408, Lemeire
Idzumi Maru (s), 2090, McKenzie
Willow Branch (s), 2148, Anderson
Clan Alpine (s), 1249, Walter

GOVERNMENT STEAMES.

H M S Assaye, Bedford
H M S Brisk, Streeton
H M S Plassy, Gunn
H M S Redbreast, Stewart
R I M S Canning, Holland
R I M S Clive Finney

R I M S Elphinstone, Mitchell
R I M S Nancoury, Dunn
R I M S Warren Hastings, Chandler
R I M S Investigator

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

May.
16 Katoria s ... Gray ... Calcutta, April 26.
Clan Mackenzie s ... Wilson ... Glasgow, March 31.
Malda s ... Nash ... Moulmein, May 11.

DEPARTURES.

May 16.—Steamer Putiala and schooner Ida.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

May.
11 C Mackenzie s ... Liverpool.
13 Madura s ... Calcutta.
14 C Murray s ... Cocanada.
Umzinto s ... Calcutta.
Mombass s ... Calcutta.
15 Goa s ... Negapatam.

DEPARTURES.

May.
10 Eridan s ... Colombo.
C Macneil s ... London.
12 C Mackenzie s ... Calcutta.
14 Madura s ... Bombay.
15 Mombassa s ... Bombay.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MAY 19.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Alpine s—3 cases stationery, T H Abboo.
Hispania s—250 boxes bar soap, E Allybhoy.
Methley Hall s—6 cases soap Dhunjibhoy Cawasjee; 1 hogshead whisky, Colton Tingcombe and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Carthage s—17 cases medicine, H Mooljee and Co; 5 cases medicine, P Jagjiwan; 6 bales printing papers, M Sakharam Joshi; 12 packages printing papers, G Claridge and Co; 4 barrels hams, 6 barrels bacon, 17 cases cheese and 6 cases butter, Treacher and Co; 1 case writing papers and 2 cases stationery, Husanaly Abdoolally.

FROM HAMBURG.

Benares s—4 cases medicine, M Velljee.
Stolzenfels s—2 hogsheads rectified spirit, Dhunjeebhoy Cawasjee; 20 cases soap, M H Gunee.
Rheinfels s—1 qr cask rectified spirit, Eduljee Bezonjee.

FROM NEW YORK.

St Regulus s—10,000 cases kerosine oil, Standard Oil Company

FROM ANTWERP.

Benares s—1 case cutlery, A Blascheck and Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Alpine s—12 packges writing papers and 48 bales printing papers, S A Dawood.

FROM TRIESTE.

Imperatrix s—25 bales foolscap papers, A Blascheck and Co.
Melpomene s—5 bales writing papers, 11 bales pat papers and 41 bales printing papers, K A Hoosein.

FROM VENICE.

Melpomene s—30 cases glassbeads, M Essoofbhoy.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 19.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Kurrachee s—200 bales cotton fly, P Heerjee and Co; 9,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Thames s—7 cwts ivory, E Pussia and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Drachenfels s—660 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 1,100 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 585 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR GLASGOW.

Australia s—4,900 cwts Massoor, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Kurrachee s—3 bales wool and 2 bales skins, G Kholasany; 2,001 cwts gingellyseed, F Fischer and Co.
Arab s—5,523 cwts rapeseed, 31,500 cwts castorseed, 1,505 cwts linseed, 1,400 cwts mowraseed, 41,297 cwts teelseed and 24,500 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Imaum s—306 cwts bonemeal, R Kadarbhoy; 330 bales cotton, and 400 cwts myrabollams, Volkart Bros; 110 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Courtfield s—548 cwts bonemeal, R Kaderbhoy; 506 cwts rapeseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 15,999 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co.
Drachenfels s—495 cwts coir yarns, Runchordas Khetsee; 330 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 365 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 980 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Torr Head s—4,000 cwts linseed, Sanday and Co; 12,006 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co.

FOR STETTIN.

Start s—800 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Lobelia s—237 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros; 160 bales cotton and 1,000 cwts gingellyseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Hannah M Bell s—165 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Idzumi Maru s—500 bales twist, Jamsedjee A Wadia.
Bombay s—6 cwts peacock feathers, N Soorbhoy; 70 cwts kismis, K Ludha; 18 bales twist, Sassoon J David Co; 200 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bombay s—153 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Idzumi Maru s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 400 bales cotton, Latham Abercrombie and Co; 245 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR KOBE.

Bombay s—100 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co.
Idzumi Maru s—1,600 bales cotton, Latham Abercrombie and Co; 339 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR NAGASAKI.

Idzumi Maru s—300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 21st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

The property of a native gentleman, consisting of 2 and 4 light hanging argand lamps, 3 and 6 light wall shades, hanging argand lamps, conversation couches, chairs, pier glasses, large Brussels carpet, table and teapoys, an invoice of bronze penholders, trays, Japanese tea and coffee sets, photo frames, pier cushions, shawls, table covers, silk handkerchieves, satin pieces, &c.

A quantity of household furniture consisting of chest of drawyers with glass case, clothes press, ottoman, round table, dining and dressing tables, chairs, iron bedsteads, and sundries.

1 case 100 pieces 31 inches white bobbin nets.
1 case 6 sewing machines.
3 cases, each 50 tins, each 2 lb, net saffron.
On account of the underwriters—
7 boxes of cutch, sea-water damaged.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome double-seated brougham.
1 strong and light victoria.
1 strong serviceable office shigram.
1 second-hand serviceable landau.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 22nd inst, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Medows Street, Fort, the whole of the stock-in-trade of Messrs. Harry Clark & Co., Tailors, closing their business, consisting of woollen, cashmere, tweed, cheviot, diagonal coating, broad cloth, Scotch tweed, serge, cricketting and gymkhana flannel, gauze, flannel, silk and wool flannel, shirt flannel, cotton checks, corduroy, cotton and woollen socks, neckties, shirts, braces, collars, hats and helmets, ready-made clothes, steel trunks, fixtures, &c., &c.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit purchasers, and is on view.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 22nd inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Khetwady Main Road, opposite the 9th Lane, the valuable and handsome black and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany square pianoforte, by C. H. Schroder, Hamburg, windproof lamps, carpets, pictures, table ornaments, etc., the property of C. CHANDLER, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES IN SYED ABDOOL RHAMAN STREET, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On WEDNESDAY, the 30th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises by order of the surviving mortgagee, Bai Rookhmani, widow of Soni Magan Manchund, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Kansara Vithoba Antoba, Shreecrushna Vithoba, and Nanabhoy Vithoba, the following properties, viz.—

FIRSTLY.—All that piece of ground, together with the dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the East side of Syed Abdool Rhaman Street, in the Registration sub-district and city of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 200 and seven-ninths square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of land revenue under Collector's old No. 572, new No. 2708, and old survey No. 1345, and assessed under ward Nos. 91 and 92 and street Nos. 377, 379, 381 and 383, and bounded on the East by the sweeper's passage, on the west by the aforesaid Abdool Rhaman Street, on the north by a passage and beyond that by the house of Manor Raghoonath, and on the south by the property secondly described, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the mortgagors and their tenants.

SECONDLY.—All that piece of ground, together with the dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the east side of Syed Abdool Rhaman Street in the registration sub-district and City of Bombay containing by admeasurement 89 and one-ninth square yards or thereabouts registered by the Collector of land revenue under old No. 572, new No. 2708, old survey No. 1-2881 and new survey No. 1345, and assessed under ward Nos. 91 and 92 and street Nos. 367, 379, 381 and 383, and bounded on the east by the sweeper's passage, on the west by the aforesaid Abdool Rhaman Street, on the north by the property firstly described and on the south by the property of Rustomji Pestonji Oomrigur, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the mortgagors and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, May 21, 1894.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 21st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Esplanade Road, Fort, and next to Messrs. Dunnett and Co, and opposite to Messrs. Treacher and Co. (where the kit has been removed for sale), teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, plated, glass and crockery ware, a large collection of choice School of Art ware, table ornaments, one large telescope by Murray and Beath, a single barrel rifle, pictures, lamps, &c., the property of G. W. TERRY, Esq.

The property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Executors of the late Mr. James Davies, designer to Messrs. John Roberts and Co., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at Medows Street, Fort, next to Mr. N. M. Petit's Office, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture of the latest design, specially designed and made to order at Messrs. John Roberts and Co.'s workshop for his personal use, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, very rich table ornaments, table and hanging kerosine lamps, Persian carpets, &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE.

Under instructions from the Executor of the late Mr. Andrew Smythe, Messrs BENNETT & Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 p. m., sell by Public Auction, at Albert Building, Hornby Row, Fort, next to the "Bombay Gazette" Offices (where the kit has been removed for sale), the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture by Mr Wimbridge, plated, glass and crockery ware, handsome China and Japanese vases, table ornaments, lamps, &c, &c.

Catalogues are published, and the [illegible] w.

THE Undersigned will sell by Public Auction, at the premises, on FRIDAY, the 25th instant, at 4 o'clock, by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Krishnarao Antoba Chimboorker, and on account and at the risk of Mr. Krishnarao Jugonath, the mortgagor, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated 30th October, 1890, and made between the said mortgagor of the one part and the mortgagee of the other part :—

All that the undivided two-fourth share of the said mortgagor in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, situated on the Girgaum Road, together with the dwelling-house and the cocoanut and other trees, without the Fort of Bombay, in the district of Bombay, admeasuring——square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 329 and new Survey No. 7938, and by the Collector of Assessment under ward No. 445, street No. 1, and bounded on the east by the property of Goolabai Naiquin, on the west by the Girgaum Road, and the property of Bhicajee Dadabhoy Daroowalla, on the north by the oart belonging to the Girgaum Portuguese Chapel, and on the south by the Girgaum Road, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the widow of Jeejeebhoy Dhunjeebhoy Shroff.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the mortgagee's Solicitors, Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham, 17, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at 42, Colaba Road, Upper Colaba, the very valuble and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished and carved household furniture made to order, best platedware, very rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate mahogany grand square pianforte, very handsome Satsuma and Kaga vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oil paintings in gilt frame, very rich Persian carpets, Hinks's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, a handsome strong-built comfortable landau a handsome powerful bay Australian horse, very quiet, set of single and double harness, lady's side saddles, guns, revolvers, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tub and pots, &c, the property of Colonel PEARSE, Commanding, R. A.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PIECES OF VACANT LAND, AT ARTHUR ROAD.

On FRIDAY, the 1st June, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Abdool Dawood Bowla, and on account and risk of the mortgager, Anundrao Narayen, the following pieces of vacant land :—

All the right, title, interest, and half-share of the said Anundrao Narayen in—FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of Vacant land or ground leased to Khoja Joomabhoy Moosa, situate at Arthur Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,865 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Survey No. 2723 and bounded as follows :—On or towards the east by the said Arthur Road, on or towards the west by the land belonging to the said Anundrao Narayan and others, and leased to Haji Dada Haji Rahimtula, on or towards the north by the land belonging to the said Anundrao Narayen and others, and leased to Haji Cassum Haji Noor Mahomed, and on or towards the south by the proposed Foras Circle.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground, situate at Arthur Read, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,865 square yards, be the same little more or less, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Survey No. 2723, and bounded as follows :—On or towards the east by the land belonging to the said Anundrao Narayen and others and leased to Haji Cassum Haji Noor Mahomed, on or towards the west by the Haines Road, on or towards the north by the land belonging to the Municipality, and on or towards the south by the land belonging to Anundrao Narayen and others, and leased to Haji Rahimtula.

THIRDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Arthur Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,865 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Survey No. 2723, and bounded as follows :—On or towards the east by the Arthur Road, on or towards the west by the land belonging to Anundrao Narayen and others and leased by Khoja Alibhai Valibhai, on or towards the north by land belonging to the Bombay Municipality, and on or towards the south by the land belonging to Anundrao Narayen and others and leased to Khoja Joomabhoy Moosa.

FOURTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground leased to Mamon Haji Dada Haji Rahimtula, situate at Arthur Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,865 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Survey No. 2723, and bounded as follows :—On or towards the east by the land belonging to the said Anundrao Narayen and others, and leased to Khoja Joomabhoy Moosa, on or towards the west by the Haines Road, on or towards the north by the land belonging to the said Anundrao Narayen and leased to Alibhai Valbhai and or towards the south by the proposed Foras Circle.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Dhurumsey and Cama, or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, May 21, 1894.

S. S. "ASTON HALL,"
Arrived 20th May, 1894.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the VICTORIA DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey GOODS removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 Cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in Boats at Steamer's option at their risk and expense.

Captain MACAULAY will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him, and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD, BATES & Co.,
Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 20th May, 1894.

GROSS NEGLECT OF THE EYES IS THE MOST PRODIGAL OF ALL NEGLECT.

DR. A. MENIST'S

CELEBRATED PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES & EYE GLASSES.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Company, Limited, are the only Representatives in India for Dr. MENIST, of AMSTERDAM and LONDON, whose Perfect Pebble Spectacles are so widely and favourably known throughout the country. The Eye is the most delicate organ of sense, and too great care and pains cannot be lavished on perfecting, to the utmost extent of our knowledge, those artificial aids which under certain ages are found to be indispensable to comfort. Spectacles may be obtained from us for Half the Price of DR. MENIST's, but when it becomes a question of economising a little money at the risk of injuring the sight, the economy is a very double one.

In DR. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES every detail has been most carefully studied. Not only does he use the purest natural Crystal or Pebble, which is infinitely better for the Eye than any artificial Glass, but cuts the Lenses in strict accordance with the latest improvements of Science, combined with a principle discovered by himself, which renders them quite unapproachable by those of any other maker. The frames, too, are the results of years of patient study and gradual improvement, leaving now little to be desired.

Each Eye most carefully examined and measured, and suitable Lenses supplied to remedy every defect in vision.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DR. N. H. GHEESTA,

AMERICAN DENTIST,

HAVING RETURNED from AMERICA, will shortly RE-OPEN his DENTISTRY in his Old Office, next Door, DITMAR's Lamp Warehouse, Esplanade Road.

NIXON & Co.'s
"INVALID'S PORT."

WE desire to bring this to the notice of those who require a less costly Port than is our own excellent Invalid's quality. Nixon's has more body, is very good, but not so mature and superior, nevertheless it is a Wine for Invalids and very reasonable.

Price per Dozen Rs. 24-8 ; Wholesale of

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

RETAIL AGENTS IN BOMBAY:
BEYNON & Co., Chemists, &c.

N.B.—Above Prices are INCREASED 7½ per cent. owing to FALL in EXCHANGE.

NOW READY.
Price : 8 Annas.
THE A. B. C.
OF RIFLE FIRE,
BY CAPTAIN F. CAMPBELL, D.A.A.G. FOR MUSKETRY.

THE Contents include the Correct Methods of conducting the collective Practices of the Annual Course for British and Native Cavalry and Infantry, and Sappers and Miners, which, with the correct Words of command in Fire drills, as approved by the Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, will be found most useful by Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers, of the Regulars and Volunteers.

To be had from the Publishers in the following Bindings Cloth limp, eight annas ; cloth boards, one rupee ; half-bound one rupee eight annas. Interleaved Copies may be had at an Extra charge of four annas. Postage extra.

PUBLISHERS : PIONEER PRESS, ALLAHABAD

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 8, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

CHOCOLATE BROADCLOTH.

OVER 5,000 yards of Chocolate, Claret Blue, Olive, Green, and other Broadcloths suitable for Servants, Peons, &c., now ready.

ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

HENRY HISCOCKS

BAKER AND CONFECTIONER,

CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA,

INVITES INSPECTION of his BAKERY which is THE BEST LOCATED BAKERY in Bombay, it being free from disagreeable surroundings. Those who desire to obtain GOOD WHOLESOME BREAD should, therefore, satisfy themselves BY PERSONAL INSPECTION that their Baker's Premises have no objectionable surroundings. He further begs to notify that he has started the Wiltshire Dairy, and that having HIS OWN MILCH CATTLE, he is able to Guarantee the Absolute Purity of his Dairy Produce.

N.B.—The Bakery and Dairy are under his Immediate Supervision.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flatulency.

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DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicines given in time will frequently prevent a severe illness.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr SCOTTS BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address William Lambert, 8, King William-street, Charing Cross, engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore purchase without seeing the Government stamp over the cork of the bottle

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS,
W. LAMBERT, LONDON ENGLAND.
AGENTS WANTED.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE.
IMPORTANT TO BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, AND OTHERS.

Under instructions from the Executive Engineer, Bombay Division, M. W., the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 21st instant, at 2 p.m., near the Church, at Colaba, consisting a large number of scaffolding planks, poles, &c., as well as a large quantity of building materials, such as wooden trusses in good order, doors, windows, iron tanks and numerous articles that have been removed from the old Barracks lately pulled down or left surplus from the new buildings.

The whole can be seen at any time on application to Mr. Benford, Supervisor, M. W. D., who is always to be found at the M. W. Office, opposite the Church, where the materials will be sold.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, May 21, 1894.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 19.

THE English and French Funds were unchanged yesterday in London and Paris, respectively, at 100¼ for Consols, and 101 for Rentes. Four per cent. Rupee Securities were 3-16 per cent. higher in London at £53 3-8. The Price of Bar Silver advanced 1-16d. yesterday, say to 28 1-8d. per oz.; and in New York, the metal was ¼ cent dearer, at 61¾ cents per oz. ; with demand Exchange on London unaltered at 4·88¾ dollars. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India remained at 1s. 0 9-16d. Half a million more Gold was paid into the Bank of England yesterday, making an influx of 2¾ millions of the previous metal since the beginning of the month. The shipments of Specie to India this week have been £90,000 in Silver to this port, and £20,000 to Calcutta, making £180,000 shipped for Bombay this month.

To-day, a further advance of ¼ per cent. in the price of 4 per cent. Rupee Paper in London has been established, at £53 7-8 ; and Silver is 3-8d. per oz. higher, at 28½d. The market rate of discount on short London Bills has been reduced 1-8, say to one per cent. The buying rate of the Exchange Banks on India has been put down 1-8d., to 1s. 0 7-16d. Silver in New York is half a cent dearer, at 62¼ cents per oz., with Exchange on London unaltered. French Rentes in Paris are ¼ per cent. higher, at 101¼.

White Delhi Wheat was quoted yesterday at 22¼s. per 492lbs., cif., sellers, shipment this and-or next month to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk. Bombay Linseed at 36¾s. per 416lbs. ex-quay at Liverpool ; Yellow Cawnpore Rapeseed, 85 per cent., per 416lbs., sellers, shipment this and-or next month to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, tone of the market easier ; and Brown Rapeseed at 29¼s. per 416lbs., sellers, shipment this and-or next month, to Amsterdam, market easier.

The Liverpool and Manchester markets have remained closed yesterday and to-day for the Whitsuntide holidays.

The total Sales of Cotton in Liverpool for the four days on which the market has been opened since last Friday aggregated 30,000 ; the amount forwarded to consumers 29,000 bales ; and the Imports 16,000 bales. The total Stock had decreased by 23,000 bales, and the figures on Wednesday evening, when the market closed for the holidays, showed an increase of 86,000 bales, compared with those for the corresponding week last year, but a falling off of 33,000 bales as against those for 1892. The figures for the total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe are again missing. The price of American Cotton in Liverpool was the same yesterday as on the previous Friday ; the spot quotation having been ¼d. per lb. lower compared with that of last year, and ⅛d. below that ruling in 1892.

In New York, the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton declined 1-16 cent to 7⅛ cents per lb ; but Futures for August were unchanged, at 6·97 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 7,000 bales, making a lighter week than in either of the two preceding years, the total figures now showing an increase of 926,000 bales, and a decrease of 1,115,000 bales, compared with those last year and the year before, respectively.

To-day, a recovery of 1-16 cent has taken place in the price of spot Cotton in New York, at 7 3-16 cents per lb.; and August Futures are 5 points higher, at 7·02 cents. The Receipts at the Ports are 2,000 bales, going against 3,500 bales last year, and 3,000 bales the year before. The Cotton in sight is 7,130,000 bales compared with 7,100,000 bales visible a week ago.

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Week's receipts	22,000	34,000	36,000
" exports to U. Kingdom..	26,000	41,000	36,000
" " Continent	17,000	32,030	19,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	5,724,000	4,797,000	6,838,000
" exports to U. K. do.	2,728,000	2,047,000	3,012,000
" " to Continent do.	2,137,000	1,815,030	23,45,000
" Stock in the Ports	490,000	530,000	701,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe, on the 18th inst., affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Total supply of all kinds	(not recd)	3,570,000	4,030,900
" " Surats		287,000	501,000

For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Stock in Liverpool	1,663,000	1,582,000	1,701,000
" London	(not recd.)	4,000	9,000
American Afloat	70,000	70,000	60,000
East Indian "	16,000	10,000	20,000
Total ...	.....	1,666,000	1,790,000
Price of Mid.-Americans	3 15-16d.	4 3-16d.	4 1-16d.
" Good Dholleras	3 3-16d.	3 11-16d.	3 3-8d.
Difference	¾d.	½d.	11-16d.

Our local Cotton market has been quiet to-day with hardly any fresh business doing in either direction ; but prices show no further change. Exporters have bought only 300 Bengal, at Rs. 146-57 ; while the Mills have taken 400 bales, say 300 Khandwa, at Rs. 183¼ ; and 100 Cutchgaum, at Rs. 164¼ per candy.

WHEAT remains dull in tone, with only a small export business passing ; but prices are all unchanged.

SEEDS have become quiet ; and only a moderate business has transpired to-day. The price of *Linseed* has declined one anna per cwt., say to Rs. 7-13-0 to Rs. 7-15-0 per cwt. ; other descriptions being unchanged in value.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	7,114	bales.
Wheat	32,682	cwts.
Linseed	48,314	"
Rapeseed	39,081	"
Gingelly	1,452	"
Poppyseed	2,885	"
Groundnuts	3,872	"
Castorseed	3,038	"
Rice	122,839	"

FREIGHTS are steady ; but no fresh business of importance has been reported to-day.

EXCHANGE opened firmer at 1s. 0 5/8d. Telegraphic, and 1s. 0 21-32d. Demand, for Bank remittance, and at 1s. 0 ¾ to 25-32d. for three months' sight Credits, a fair amount of the latter being placed at 1s. 0⅞d. for this and next mail. Forward quotations have been 1s. 0 17-32 to 9-16d. for Bank Telegraphic, for June transfer, and 1s. 0 ½d. for July ; and for Credits, 1s. 0 11-16d. from 1st June delivery, 1s. 0 21-32d. for 1-15 July, and 1s. 0 5/8d. for 16-31 July ; but the volume of business passing as usual on mail-day, has been limited, the market closing quiet but steady as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 0 5-8 to 21-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 0 5/8d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 0 11-16d.	"
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 0 3-4 25-32d.	"
France do.	1· 34½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at 102 9-16 and 102 11-16 for Fours for Money and Account, respectively, but advanced in a firm market, to 102⅞ in both positions, with buyers at the rate for the settlement ; but thereafter the advance was partially lost, the cash price leaving off at 102 5/8 ; with 100 ¾ quoted for 3½ per Cents.

SHARES remain very quiet, but with quotations generally unchanged in the absence of fresh business.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 18.

2¾ per cent. Consols	100¼
3 per cent. Rentes	101
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	109¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	53 3-8
Bar Silver	28 1-8

The sum of about £500,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

MAY 20.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect, Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Telegrams in secret language for Sicily cannot be accepted.
Line Saigon-Bangkok restored.
Amoor route interrupted between Krasnojarsk and Irkoutsk.
Mails for Reunion and Madagascar close at Mauritius noon Wednesday, the 23rd instant.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

KOLHAPUR.

BIRTH.

SHANNON—May 17, at Kolhapur, the wife of R. I. Shannon, B. A., C. E., of a son.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

TODD-NAYLOR—April 27, at Myingyan, Upper Burma, wife of H P Todd-Naylor, B C S, C I E, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

AITKEN—SMALL—April 28, at St Paul's Presbyterian Church, Westbourne-grove, John Aitken, M D, Buckhaven to Isabel, eldest surviving daughter of D H Small, Surg-Major, Retired, Her Majesty's Indian Army.

HALL—ATKINSON—April 25, at St James's, Jersey, Major Reginald Hawkins Hall, 1st Battalion South Lancashire Regt, eldest son of Captain H Hall, late Madras Light Cavalry, to Edith Gertrude Dickson Atkinson, daughter of the Rev Francis Home Atkinson, of Morland Hall, Westmoreland, and Douro-terrace, Jersey.

HARRISON—ARDAGH—April 28, at Christ Church, Lancashire-gate, Harrop W A Harrison, Barrister-at-law, to Una Francis, fourth daughter of Gen R D Ardagh, I S C, of 23, Inverness-terrace, Hyde-park.

SKELTON—FERRAND—April 28, at St John's, Upper Holloway, Richard Thomas, eldest son of Benjamin Skelton, of Woodford Wells, Essex, to Francis Holley, daughter of John George Ferrand, of London, retired Madras Uncovenanted Civil Service.

DEATHS.

BOX—April 29, at 54, Eaton-place, Brighton, Marianne, daughter of the late John Box, H E I Co.

CARTER—April 28, at Clifted, Amy Chatfield Anne, wife of R T Carter, of Clifton College, and daughter of the late Capt John Seagar, of the 8th Madas Infantry.

FOLEY—April 20, at Beechcroft, Tyson-road, Forest-hill, S E, Justitia (Jessie), wife of E C Foley, of Samanbagh Tea Estate, Sylhet, India, aged 33.

GRANT April 27, Henry Norman Stow Grant, youngest son of the late H M Grant, Bombay Revenue Survey, aged 18.

MORRIS—April 28, at Littlefield, Exmouth, Rebecca, widow of Henry Morris, Esq, late of the Madras Civil Service, aged 88.

ROBERTS—April 30, at Colleonard, St Fillans, Perthshire, William Hoskins Roberts, late Superintendent of the P and O Company, Suez, aged 77.

TRISCOTT—In March, at Kimberley, Richard Tulloch Triscott, son of the late Colonel Yorke Triscott, Her Majesty's Indian Army, and of Mrs Yorke Triscott, 15, Upper Westbourne-terrace, Hyde-park, W.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BROWNING—May 13, at Ootacamund, the wife of Surgn-Major W B Browning, of a son.

BAHODEEN—May 13, at Ahsun Munzi, Dacca, the second daughter of Nawab Ahsanollah, wife of K Bahodeen, of a son.

JACK—May 14, at Calcutta, the wife of A J Jack, Gungaram Tea Estate, of a son.

MAITLAND—May 13, at Simla, the wife of Colonel P J Maitland, Deputy Secretary, Military Department, of a son and heir.

PETERSON—May 10, at Dindigul, the wife of C H Peterson, of a son.

DEATH.

SCRIVENER—May 9, at Asansol, Bengal, Annie Maria, the beloved wife of E T Scrivener, aged 45.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, MAY 21, 1894.

GOVERNMENT paper went up on Saturday one-half per cent., and even the rupee took a slight turn for the better. It may be that this slight improvement was due to the effect produced on the impressionable bazaar of Bombay and Calcutta by the extraordinary statement which appeared in the *Standard* of Saturday, and was telegraphed by Reuter, to the effect that the great depression of the rupee is attributed in some quarters "to the intention of the Government" to pay off the rupee debt in India, and replace it with a sterling debt in England. The statement of the *Standard* is now declared to be wholly destitute of foundation. As the whole financial trouble, which the Government of India has to face, has its origin in the magnitude of the gold obligations it has to meet as best it can with a constantly depreciating silver currency, it would be mid-summer madness to increase those obligations by converting the rupee debt, the interest on which is payable in rupees in India, into a gold debt, the interest of which would have to be paid in London in gold. Such a scheme is outside the sphere of practical finance. People in the bazaar, however, who risk their money on the exact second when water may begin to come down through a certain pipe during the monsoon, are quite capable of taking the wild surmise of the *Standard* as sufficient warrant for speculative buying. Nevertheless, it may be conceded that, apart from any such transient cause, a general impression prevails that the rupee and Government paper having been so long on the down-grade things may now be expected to take another direction. *Capital* opportunely recalls a significant passage in Lord Elgin's speech when replying to the address of welcome presented to him by the Calcutta Trade's Association, on the 28th February. The Viceroy distinctly intimated that if there were no improvement in the condition of things, which menaced so many interests with grievous loss or ruin, it would be in his opinion the duty of the Executive Government to propose a remedy. He went further and intimated that such a remedy was in the mind of the Government, and bespoke for it when the time came for applying it the support of the public.

The text is worth reproducing at the present time when the circumstances which then occasioned such grave anxiety, so far from having improved, have become more dark and threaten immeasurable disaster to the finances of the country. The rupee which, on the 28th February, stood at 1s. 1 9-16d. was last week at 1s. 0 13-16d., with every prospect of shrinking to a shilling. The time was surely now come for the Viceroy to fulfil the promise conveyed in the following well-weighed words :—"You have spoken of the anxiety you feel and the loss and possible ruin which you apprehend. I should be the last to deny the importance of finding, as early as possible, a remedy for this state of things. I think that you are within your right when you say that it falls to the Executive Government to propose a remedy, and I can assure you that the Government have given, and are giving, to this matter unremitting attention. As you will, no doubt, understand this is not an occasion on which I could say anything of the particular measures which the Government may have to propose. All that it would be proper for me to say is this that I should venture to ask from you a careful and deliberate consideration of any proposal which the Government of India may have to make, because I am sure that you and others would wish these proposals to succeed, and would, therefore, like to view them, not in a spirit of captious criticism, but in the light of information derived from all circumstances bearing upon the question—circumstances which, in my opinion, are of the widest application and are not confined to this or any single part of the civilised world. I shall have much pleasure, gentlemen, if I find that the proposals of the Government of India meet with your approval." Our financial contemporary points out that this promise was by no means fulfilled by the palliative legislation which restored the customs duties on foreign imports—save and except Manchester cottons—on the 10th March. The remedy of which Lord Elgin spoke in the words just quoted "is a thorough-going and reliable one, quite different from the 5 per cent. import duty on silver and other merchandise imposed for revenue purposes, or the mild palliatives recommended by his predecessor and the Currency Association. The particular measures are to be of a nature that will bear criticism founded upon circumstances of the widest application." None other will meet the supreme exigencies of the situation.

It is always a consolation in affliction to know that others are even more afflicted than ourselves. While exchange is trembling and the Government of India so far stands with folded hands and sees without further remonstrance 475 lakhs added to the year's deficit by the fall from 1s. 2d., at which the rupee was estimated for Budget purposes, to one shilling, there is a certain grim satisfaction in hearing that last year the British investor—who sits at home at ease and takes his interest in gold from silver-using borrowers—suffered from depreciation a loss of 100 millions sterling. The British investor may be somewhat comforted in his turn by hearing the admission of Sir Henry Tyler, chairman of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada, that the losses experienced on the American Continent were inconceivably greater. In the United States, as we know from other sources, three to four millions of working men were out of work during the last winter, and all the great cities were compelled by mixed motives of charity and prudence to spend vast sums on the relief of the unemployed. The telegrams tell us that matters have now entered into a new phase and that the "armies" of unemployed are marching—or railing on stolen trains—to Washington to represent to Congress the absolute necessity of creating £100,000,000 by bonds—bearing no interest—the money represented by them to be laid out in making high roads in all the States so as to provide employment for the millions out of work. That is the encouraging state of things in the United States which not without reason boast of illimitable resources. In Canada the condition of things may be understood from the fact stated by Sir Henry Tyler—to sooth the Grand Trunk shareholders, who hissed him when he rose to speak—that the loss in the volume of traffic last year was 91 million tons moved one mile, of which 61 million tons were losses on through-traffic. Not only was there an enormous loss in the volume of goods traffic, but the rates obtainable declined eighteen per cent. Even with the saving effected by drastic retrenchments of expenditure, supplemented by a small balance from the previous year, it was only possible to declare a dividend at the rate of £2 12s. 6d. on the guaranteed capital for the year. But then it might have been impossible to pay more than the odd sixpence by way of dividend, which would have been better than nothing at all. There is a certain satisfaction in knowing that after all people in Great Britain and in America are not appreciably better off than we are in India with the balance of trade against us, and a Secretary of State inviting a further fall of the rupee every week.

THE letter we published on Friday from Mr. Stevens, as well as the reply from Mr. Acworth the next day were the last words in the controversy regarding recent alterations at the Municipal Offices. The Corporation by the resolution carried at their last meeting leave to Mr. Stevens the onus of continuing the discussion, but he expresses himself as desirous of referring the matter to that final court of appeal—public opinion. The controversy opened with a letter addressed to the Municipal Commissioner last month by Mr. Stevens complaining that the lower arches of the north facade of the Municipal buildings were being filled in with open Porebunder stone-work of a design which in his view was open to objection. As the architect of the building Mr. Stevens considered that, in accordance with professional usage, he should have been consulted before effect was given to alterations which might be held to discredit his reputation. Mr. Acworth regarded the latter remarks as insulting to Mr. Murzban, the Executive Engineer, and therefore declined to discuss the question whether there had been any breach of courtesy in not consulting Mr. Stevens. He added : "I do not see why the Municipality, having a competent architect in their service, should incur the expense of referring every petty alteration in the building to the original architect." Mr. Stevens, however regarded the alterations as anything but "petty," as he considered that they were calculated to "disfigure the general effect of the facade." As to the incurment of expense. Mr. Stevens reminded the Commissioner that on the occasion of a previous alteration, consultation with him had cost the Corporation nothing. He further remarked that the complaints he had made had evidently brought about a modification of the work originally intended. Mr. Murzban described this insinuation as "entirely unfounded," and in support of this statement enclosed a letter from the Architectural Surveyor to the Municipality, dated April 20, and stating "the work now being carried out in the Municipal Office building is the same as that originally designed." In forwarding the correspondence to the Corporation the Municipal Commissioner commended the forbearance shown by Mr. Murzban in taking the trouble to enter upon a long explanation in spite of the "God Almighty and black beetle" tone of Mr. Stevens' criticisms. At the instance of the Hon'ble Mr. Mehta, the Corporation resolved that Mr. Stevens should be informed that his letter could not be taken into consideration till he withdrew the objectionable language which he had used towards the Municipal Engineer. Mr. Stevens however is emphatic in the assertion that the resolution is based on a misapprehension. Mr. Stevens holds that in saying that the author of the alterations was not conversant with the elementary principles of architecture, so far from uttering anything derogatory of the Executive Engineer he was not aware that the officer in question was the author of the plan—and as a matter of fact he was not. Some years ago the Corporation appointed an Architectural Surveyor, whose special work it is to see structural alterations carried out. Mr. Stevens tells us that in view of this dual control between the Executive Engineer and the Architectural Surveyor, he did not know where the responsibility for the alterations rested ; he therefore directed his criticisms against the "author" of the change, and had no specific person in his mind when writing. In a letter Mr. Acworth holds that Mr. Stevens must have known that it was Mr. Murzban whom he was attacking. The question is from first to last mainly one of professional courtesy, Like Sir Christopher Wren, the Architect of the Victoria Terminus, can point to enduring monuments of his professional skill, and his fame rests on too assured a basis for any minor alterations of the details of his work, to mar his reputation. But still, it is natural that his feelings in the matter should have been akin to those of a prominent author, whose works are "edited" for popular delectation. The warmth he evinced was not perhaps wholly due to this incident, as it followed close on the declaration of a certain distinguished member of the Corporation, who thought it becoming to describe Mr. Stevens as a "harpy," because he asked for money that he had legitimately earned. The Hon. Mr. Mehta is, of course, within his rights in protesting against the use of language which he deems to be offensive to an officer of the Municipality, but we cannot help thinking it is a pity that he did not manifest the same desire for courteous conduct when the observation to which we allude was made by one of his own colleagues in reference to a gentleman who has done so much towards the embellishment of the city of which we are all so proud. The fear of "possible expenditure" had, it appears, something to do with the omission to refer to Mr. Stevens before making the alterations, but the Municipality should not overlook the fact that Mr. Stevens saved nearly a lakh of rupees in the building of the Municipal Offices. It is not often that the actual cost is below the estimate to such an extent as this ; usually the reverse is the case. Mr. Stevens asks the public to judge in the matter ; and if they read the correspondence with care it will be difficult for them to come to any other conclusion than that Mr. Stevens rightly or wrongly conceived that he had some grounds to complain of a breach of professional etiquette just at the time when a member of the Corporation had called him a "harpy" at one of the meetings without eliciting reproof or condemnation.

THE troubles of the Peninsular and Oriental Company in the matter of the Ravenna and Chishima Kan collision in the Inland Sea are not yet at an end, though litigation has been proceeding ever since the catastrophe in November, 1892. Tsune Kijima and others, the next of kin of men drowned when the Chishima Kan foundered, sued the Company for damages and her Britannic Majesty's consular Court for Japan dismissed the suit on a legal technicality. Tsune Kijima appealed to the Supreme Court at Shanghai. Mr. N. J. Hannen, the chief justice, delivering judgment, said : The decision of this appeal depends upon this short question : "In Rule 39 of the Rules of the Supreme Court for China and Japan, is the word *may* to be read as *shall* ?" and after a long discourse he came to the conclusion that "may" was not "shall." The defendants and respondents relied upon a case of Julius *vs.* Bishop of Oxford, and undoubtedly the law upon the subject was very fully considered in that case. The words there to be considered were "it shall be lawful ;" here he had to consider the word "may"—but all the remarks and arguments with regard to "it shall be lawful" were equally applicable to the word "may," said his lordship, and he found the lower court wrong. No doubt, by this time, Tsune Kijima is in despair, and the P. and O. Company heartily tired of the tale of the Chishima Kan. The litigation does not seem likely ever to end.

SOME weeks ago, when the Municipal Corporation discussed the question of repairing the damage done to the Lady Frere bust in the Victoria Gardens, by some person or persons unknown, Mr. Dinshaw Wacha intimated that the good works of Lady Frere in the City made it incumbent on the Municipality not to evade the responsibility of repairing the damage done. But still he hesitated to allow this precedent to be set ; "for how," said he, "if Sir Richard Temple's statue is blown up ? We certainly shall not want to replace that." The "counterfeit presentment" of Sir Richard has not been blown up, but it has been greatly disfigured. At daybreak on Sunday morning, it was discovered that the face and breast of the statue had been daubed with tar. The *modus operandi* adopted in thus emulating the example of politicians who delight to blacken their opponents was a rapid and effectual one, and some difficulty will be found in making the statue look presentable again. A good sized piece of coarse sacking seems to have been dipped in a pail of tar, and thrown with considerable force at the face of the statue, which is bespattered from head to foot. It is to be hoped that the rascals responsible for this injury to a public monument will be discovered, and that the punishment meted out to them will be sufficient to show that they will not be permitted to indulge in senseless acts of Vandalism.

THE ex-King Theebaw, who has been a prisoner of State in Rutnagherry for some years will soon be transferred at his own request to Madras. The reason for preferring the request for a change of locality is understood to be climatic, the climate of Rutnagherry combined with the monotony and want of interest characterising the locality being unfavourable to the health and spirits of the royal captive and his consort the ex-Queen Supaya Lott. Having a vivid remembrance of the discomfort attending former sea voyages Theebaw has asked that the journey shall be by rail—a request which the Government of India have seen no reason to refuse.

AMONG the passengers who left Bombay by the mail steamer Thames on Saturday were Colonel W. Osborne, Colonel Shakespear, Dr. Sparks, Veterinary Surgeon-Major J. J. Phillips, Major Bethune, director of the Burma Ruby Mines. Mr. C. H. Byrne, Colonel J. H. B. Hallen, Messrs, J. Macpherson, F. Muir, R. H. Macaulay, J. M. Drennan, &c.

HIS Excellency the Viceroy has consented to become a Patron of the Bengal Presidency Rifle Association, and have given proof of his interest in its objects by offering a number of prizes for competition at the Meerut Central Meeting. These are a gold medal for British and another for Volunteer officers : and two medals apiece, a silver and a bronze one, for British Infantry, British Cavalry, Native Infantry and Native Cavalry. In addition Rs. 500 will be offered in the Championship aggregate in the Meerut Meeting.

MAJOR PATTON-BETHUNE, one of the directors of the Burma Ruby Mines Company, who has been for some weeks in Simla negotiating for fresh terms with the Government of India left for England on Saturday. He succeeded, we believe, in convincing the authorities that the rental of four lakhs is too high, and fresh terms were accordingly offered them. These, however, he did not see his way to accept, and he is now proceeding home to lay them before his fellow-directors. Major Bethune, who was by the way an original concessionaire in 1887, spent four months last cold weather at the mines, and did his company yeoman's service in improving the method of obtaining ruby earth from the valleys in the Mogok district. The company has, during its five years of existence, spent quarter of a million sterling in attempts to develop the mines, and their returns on the capital invested have so far not sufficed to pay the whole of the rent due to Government. The final decision in all points concerning the future of the company rests of course with the Secretary of State.

THE following are among recently proved wills :—Mr. Charles Edwards, £225,000 ; Mr. John Perry, £193,000 ; Mr. Edward Phelps Pope, £111,000 ; Mr. William Thearsby Poole, D.L., J.P., £63,000 ; Mr. Frederick William Fisher, £44,000 ; Mr. Thomas Meadows, £50,446 ; Mr. John Galloway, £143,117 ; Sir Gerald Richard Dalton FitzGerald, £24,102 ; Mrs. Amelia Cator, £75,752 ; Mr. Samuel Charles Umfreville, J.P., £20,000 ; Mr. William Frederick Sanger, £19,000 ; Major Cavendish Charles Fitzroy, £15,000.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MINERS' CONGRESS AT BERLIN.

LONDON, MAY 19.

The International Miners' Congress at Berlin has separated in confusion, the British delegates having compromised several of the labour members of the Commons and quitted suddenly after constant conflicts with the foreigners.

A PLOT IN SERVIA.

A plot has been discovered in Servia in favor of the pretender, Karageorgevics.

Numerous leading Radicals are suspected of being implicated.

THE *STANDARD'S* STATEMENT CONTRADICTED.

There is no foundation for the statement made by the *Standard*, that the Government intend paying off the Rupee debt in India and replacing it by a Sterling debt.

AGITATION IN WALES.

The Liberal Federation of North Wales have passed a Resolution that the time has come for the Welsh Party to adopt an independent policy.

The Federation is also in favor of calling a general Convention of Welshmen to formulate a national policy.

A FORTHCOMING YACHT RACE.

A match has been arranged between the yachts Vigilant and Valkyrie, which is to come off in English waters. The best out of three races will be the winner.

TEA-PLANTING.

LONDON, MAY 20.

The Russian Government is sending experts to India, Ceylon, and China in December next, to study tea-planting.

CRICKET.

In the cricket match between Kent and Lancashire, the latter were beaten by three wickets.

WAZIRISTAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 19.

There is no truth in the report circulated by a contemporary that trouble is again apprehended in Waziristan.

THE AMIR'S AGENT.

Sir S. Pyne arrives in Bombay to-morrow, and if he does not communicate before with the Government of India, he should arrive at Simla on Thursday.

THE FOREST REPORT.

The Forest report which will be published in a few days, shows that Burma has the biggest gross and net income on account of forest revenue than that any other province has had before. The Central Provinces reports show the urgent necessity for a considerable increase in the staff.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

Brigadier-General Kinloch, Commanding Peshawar district, leaves Cherat, on the 20th instant, on a visit to Simla.

Second-Lieutenants W. Brackenbury, Stulpungel, and Nugent have been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant.

Captain Rimington, R.E., has been appointed to the office of Director-General of Military Works Accounts.

It has been ruled that the fact of a Senior Major of a British Infantry Battalion, temporarily officiating in command of his Battalion, and drawing command pay, does not affect his claim to additional pay as Senior Major.

Government has sanctioned Australian remounts being issued to British Cavalry Regiments in the spring instead of autumn as hitherto. Horses with Regiments which are now cast from November to March will consequently be immediately disposed of by sale instead of being maintained until replaced in the autumn.

It has been ruled that regimental promotion cannot be made in place of non-comissioned officers employed as clerks in District Staff Offices and as military signallers in Government Telegraph Offices.

Brigadier-General Morton has been granted privilege leave to Simla from the 15th instant.

With reference to Royal Warrant, dated 28th July, 1893, ruling that a Lieutenant-Colonel may, if selected, be promoted to the rank of Brevet Colonel after four years' service in command of a regiment or battalion or any analogous appointment, the War Office decided that a Lieut-Colonel officiating in an appointment which is accepted as equivalent to the command of the battalion shall only reckon such service when he draws the full staff salary of the appointment and subsequently confirmed in it, service being continuous and the tenure of the post dating from the commencement, and that no broken periods in officiating service on half staff salary can reckon; also that service in the brevet rank of Lieutenant-Colonel cannot reckon for promotion to the rank of Brevet Colonel.

IMPERIAL SERVICE REGIMENTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 20.

The question of desertion from the Imperial Service Regiments will be disposed of by the Government of India next month.

THE CHINESE KASHGAR GARRISON.

It is reported that the Chinese Government during the last year reinforced the Kashgar Garrison with a battery of ten mortars in connection with the falling off of the Indian trade with Central Asia.

RUSSIAN CUSTOMS POST FROM CASPIAN SEA TO THE PAMIRS.

The latest reports state that the Russians have completed arrangements for a chain of Customs posts from the Caspian Sea to the Pamirs, thus effectually watching all trade routes.

THE C. D. ACTS.

The Government of India are considering again the question of the C. D. Acts, and have concurred with the Secretary of State that further legislation is necessary.

THE HYDERABAD-UMERKOT RAILWAY.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the expenditure of Rs. 16,84,000 for the construction of the Gidu Bandar-Shadpalli section, Hyderabad-Umerkot State Railway

TELEGRAPHS IN BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MAY 19.

Dr. Morrison, an Australian traveller, arrived yesterday at Bhamo from Shanghai. The Superintendent of Chinese Telegraphs, he says, has received orders to prolong the telegraph line from Moulmein to Burma.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

HONG KONG, MAY 19.

The Sutlej arrived here this afternoon.

The Italian steamer Bisigno, which left Bombay on the 8th instant, arrived at Singapore on the 19th (today).

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 4.

THE progress of Ministerial measures continues to be very slow, and it is the opinion of some, at all events, of their own supporters that the Government are not pushing forward their Bills as rapidly as they might do. The *Times* this morning accepts what is going on out of if not in Parliament as a clear sign that dissolution is in the air. Here we are as if right in the midst of an exceptionally busy Session, and what do we find? In ordinary circumstances constituencies might move heaven and earth before they could induce leaders of political parties to absent themselves from Westminster a week before the commencement of the Whitsun Recess. Yesterday and to-day the papers have devoted almost as much space to speeches delivered in the provinces as to the debates in the House of Commons. The Premier has been holding forth at great length at Manchester, Lord Salisbury has been down on a political mission to Wiltshire, and Mr. Chamberlain last night addressed a meeting in Birmingham. The principal feature of Lord Rosebery's address was perhaps the manner in which he dealt with the Irish question. It certainly shows an advance upon his former declarations respecting Home Rule, but does not mean quite so much as his opponents endeavour to make out. To compare what a Prime Minister says in his place in Parliament with what he expresses on a public platform at a meeting of his supporters is not very conclusive. No politician ever talked quite the same at Westminster as in the country. Still, after making all allowance for surrounding circumstances it must be admitted that the Prime Minister in the words he used at Manchester about Ireland has given occasion for the indignation aroused in the Unionist camp. Mr. Chamberlain in particular is disgusted at his lordship's tergiversation. Indeed he gave Lord Rosebery up after his Edinburgh speech when he did penance for his never-to-be-forgotten slip about the "predominant partner." It actually seems that Mr. Chamberlain had some expectation of a reunion of the Liberal party coming about as the result of the change in the Premiership. "We can," he now exclaims, "no longer have any hope in him. We can now no longer look to him as the man who could reunite the Liberal Party." Liberals say that this is all very fine; what hurts Mr. Chamberlain's feeling is not the mixed condition of Lord Rosebery's political views, but the hint he seems to have given to the Secessionist leaders that reconciliation with them is not specially desired though an agreement with the rank-and-file would be welcomed. Next to his treatment of the Home Rule difficulty the most important thing in the Premier's Manchester deliverance was his almost passionate appeal to the Independent Labour Party. The action of the Socialistic wing of Trade Unionism has all along been a stumbling block to the Liberal Party, and the reason why Lord Rosebery's accession to the supreme command was hailed in certain quarters was largely due to the belief that he would bring men of this type into line with the Ministerialists. But this expectation does not seem absolutely sure of realisation. Indeed, the independent Labour Party seem more resolute than ever in their determination to hold aloof from both political organization. In a manifesto just issued—a manifesto that obviously suggested the line of argument adopted by Lord Rosebery on Wednesday—they say:—"We have no closer connexion with the exploiting plutocracy of Liberalism than we have with the confiscating aristocracy of Toryism, both of these forces are distinctly and determinedly hostile to Democracy. At different periods it suits landed aristocracy to point out the abominable behaviour of the manufacturing capitalists, and then for the exploiting capitalists to pretend to be indignant with landlordism, for robbing the people through and by the taking of rent, but to the members of the Independent Labour Party plutocratic Liberalism which takes £250,000,000 per annum in the form of interest is in every way as bad, as wicked and harmful as aristocratic Toryism, which takes a similar sum in the form of rent. They refuse to join in the cry of 'Down with the Lords.' As Democrats we have no sympathy with a haughty, aristocratic, irresponsible second chamber. But we fail to see what there is to be gained by abolishing the landlords' house if we leave the employers' house unchanged." Lord Rosebery replies:—"An independent labour organization will not catch a single Tory vote." That may be true, but it is not without significance that the Conservatives, not for the first time in their existence, are telling the working classes that Codlin's the friend not Short. In his speech at Covent Garden Theatre, on Primrose Day, Lord Salisbury urged in strong terms the necessity of paying attention to social problems, and the same idea ran through the remarks he made yesterday at Trowbridge on the neglect of Parliament as now guided to deal with these things. With the advanced Labour Party in active antagonism, with a section of the Welsh members up in arms against the Government for their too considerate treatment as they consider it of the Welsh parsons and with the Temperance Party threatening all sorts of things if the Local Veto Bill is not at once introduced, Lord Rosebery may well be excused for the rather despondent tone with which he dwells on his responsibility. There are other troubles perhaps which are not immediately under the public eye. Something he said at Manchester has given rise to the impression that the Cabinet are not a happy family—are Cabinets ever happy families?—and this evening Mr. T. P. O'Connor's paper comes out with the startling announcement that when the present Parliament comes to an end Sir W. Harcourt will retire from active political and Parliamentary life. The same journal the other day told us that the Speaker was meditating resignation. This rumour was promptly contradicted. Has the present report any more foundation? Sir W. Harcourt may, and probably is, a disappointed man, but I hesitate to believe that he meditates abandonment of public life at his age. But still he excused for the rather despondent tone with which he dwells on his responsibilities.

As I am writing comes the report that on Wednesday what was regarded as the first great state ceremonial of the season, took place. It was the opening, in state, by the Prince of Wales, of the New Royal College of Music, in South Kensington. The building is a handsome erection of red-brick, faced with Weldon stone, it is in the Renaissance style of architecture, freely treated, Sir A. W. Blomfield, A.R.A., being the architect. It has been built for the Royal College entirely at the cost of Mr. Samson Fox, of Leeds, who has spent over £45,000 upon this national temple of music. The Prince of Wales was attended by the Princess, the Duke and Duchess of York, and the Princesses Victoria and Maud of Wales. In the proceedings, as was only befitting, music played a very prominent part, the most important feature being the orchestral rendering of a new setting by Mr. Charles Wood, to an ode by Mr. A. C. Swinburne. Miss Una Bruckshaw, a pupil of the college, sang the solo part. Madame Albani sang "God save the Queen." After the ceremony Sir Geo. Grove and Professor Stanford conducted the musical programme. The Royal party also visited the Museum of Ancient Musical Instruments, which has been given to the college by Mr George Donaldson, who presented the deed of gift to his Royal Highness. The proceedings generally were of a brilliant character, and the Royal party were much cheered by the crowd in entering and leaving the "Royal pavilion, a temporary building erected for the occasion.

Although the West End has been somewhat cheered by the social and ceremonial functions in which Royalty has engaged this season, much disappointment was expressed because her Majesty the Queen does not preside at the Royal Drawing-room to-day (Friday). She only returned from Coburg on Monday evening, and doubtless felt too tired and overstrained after her Continental round of visits to receive at the drawing-room. There had been a great rush for it, and her Majesty's decision has naturally occasioned not a little disappointment to some of the *debutantes* and their friends. The Princess of Wales took her Majesty's place. It is announced that the Queen will preside at a second drawing-room to be held during the month, and that a third will be held in May, which will like to-day's function, be taken by the Princess of Wales.

A pleasing incident of the Queen's visit to Germany was, as all the world knows, the engagement of the Czarewitch of Russia to Princess Alix of Hesse, which took place the day after the wedding of the Grand Duke of Hesse to the Princess Victoria Melita of Edinburgh and Coburg. A curious story is now told by the Berlin correspondent of the *Daily News*, to the effect that the Czarewitch, at the eleventh hour, before he left St. Petersburg for Coburg, raised some difficulties in the way of his engagement, and wished to postpone it, as he did not feel inclined to marry yet. The Czar, however, insisted upon his being engaged. This is probably only idle gossip, but if it is true it will not be a very pleasant story for young Czarewitch's fiancee should she happen to hear the rumour. By the way the possibly important political consequences of the projected alliance between the heir to the Russian throne and a German Princess does not seem to be as fully recognised here as it does on the Continent. We are too much occupied with one-man-one-vote and other great questions of the kind to trouble ourselves much about international concerns even when they come directly home to us.

One of the most interesting events of the week has been the appearance of Mr. Gladstone at the meeting held yesterday under the presidency of the Duke of Cambridge in connection with the proposed memorial to the late Sir Andrew Clark. The ex-Prime Minister had not previously spoken in public since his resignation of the Premiership, and that he should have emerged from his retirement on this occasion shows the strength of his regard for the memory of his distinguished medical adviser. The venerable statesman remained seated during the delivery of his speech and as Cardinal Vaughan observed the sight was touching. I heard a story about Mr. Gladstone which unlike some of the stories about him has the merit of being true. A certain noble Lord filling a minor post in the Ministry and whose name is not unknown in India, gave a dinner party some time ago in honour of his then chief. Among the persons invited to meet the right hon. gentleman was a Mr. Whiteley. A hint was given beforehand to Mr. Gladstone by his host that he must be particularly civil to Mr. Whiteley. Mr. Gladstone promised that he would do so with pleasure, and was as good as a word. In the middle of the report speaking in tones that made his utterances heard by all the *invites* the late Premier said, "Mr. Whiteley, I have often passed your famous emporium, and I cannot help saying how greatly struck I have been with the extent of the vast establishment." He then *more suo* waxed eloquent on the ability that must have been displayed in building up such an immense business and the enormous responsibility entailed in maintaining it successfully. He added:—"Not long ago, Mr. Whiteley, when I was in Paris I paid a visit to the famous *Magasins du Louvre*, and though that is supposed to be the largest house of its kind in the world I am told and fully believe that the great undertaking over which you preside with matchless skill is not a whit inferior," and so on and so on. Judge of Mr. Gladstone's surprise when after sundry signs made to him had failed completely he was told that the individual upon whom he had bestowed so glowing an eulogium was not the celebrated Mr. William Whiteley of Westbourne Grove but the less famous Mr. G. C. Whiteley who stood as Liberal candidate for Greenwich at the last General Election, and made a good fight for his party! Amidst the fierceness of party strife it is interesting to hear that Mr. Balfour among all his engagements has found time within the past few days to make a pilgrimage to Dollis Hill to pay his respects to his old antagonist. Mr. Gladstone, it seems, in the present state of his health receives few visitors, but he was "at home" to the leader of the Opposition. With very rare exception except, perhaps, among the smaller fry, political differences do not in England happily interfere with private friendship. No man has said such hard things about Mr. Gladstone, politically as the Duke of Argyll, yet I believe that all through this bitter Irish controversy there was never the slightest interruption in the friendly personal relations of the two statesmen.

The International Bimetallic Conference has been held at the Mansion House this week. It has been very influentially attended, but has perhaps not attracted quite the amount of attention that its promoters the Bimetallic League expected. The ex-Lord Mayor (Sir D. Evans) presided, and on the opening day Mr A. J. Balfour, M. P., delivered his speech describing the progress that had been made by the movement. Perhaps, he dwelt with rather more emphasis than was necessary on the "concensus of scientific economic opinion;" but if he was inclined to attach undue weight to the deductions—for they are only deductions—of men like Prof. Foxwell and Prof. Nicholson, he candidly admitted that there are difficulties to be encountered. Sir David Barbour in his contribution was what bimetallist preachers sometimes are not—namely lucid. I cannot here attempt to summarise his speech. I can only enumerate the up-to-date results as he described them of the new policy forced on the Indian authorities by the depreciation of the rupee. (1) Disturbance in the trade between India and silver standard countries. (2) A failure to draw in 1893-94 the full amount of Council Bills and a consequent increase in the sterling debt of India. (3) A fall in exchange to a weak 1s. 5/8d. (4) An increase in the expenditure under exchange in the Indian Estimates for the current year to Rx. 10,306,000 (5) A further increase in the rupee cost of the British troops serving in India and an additional charge estimated at Rx. 1,113,000 (but which will exceed that estimate) for compensation to European officers. (6) The absorption of the available portion of the Famine Grant. (7). The imposition of further taxation in the "objectionable form of import duties." (8). The exaction of a contribution from Local Governments. (9) Reductions in Public Works expenditure. (10) A deficit of Rx. 302,000 in the estimates. Sir David had also something to say about the speculative element which has been introduced into Indian finance, but he still thinks it is too soon to say whether or not the attempt to introduce a gold standard into India will be successful. The daily papers for the most part pooh-pooh the gathering, and seem incapable of discussing the question seriously as, bimetallists might say. One or two of them attribute the agitation to the losses sustained by the trade which are connected with India and other silver-using countries, and whose interest therefore it is to see the metal rehabilitated in value. The *Times* in particular shows no mercy to Mr. Balfour. The Leader of the Opposition who is quite aware of the excessive optimism of some of the double-standard men never appears as an advocate of bimetallism without pointing out that he does so as plain Mr. Balfour and not as the representative of his party. On this occasion he placed special emphasis upon this fact apparently for the benefit of the foreign delegates who might have gone back to their respective countries under the impression that the rehabilitation of silver would form one of the planks in the next Conservative Programme. I know some British bimetallists who cherish such a belief. I am sorry I cannot share their expectations. The *Times*, as I have said, attacks Mr. Balfour unsparingly. Mr. Balfour thinks that he has just as much right to proclaim the good news of bimetallism in the Egyptian Hall as he has to play golf on Wimbledon Common. That is not the opinion of Printing House Square. The functions of the "apostle of a fad" and of a responsible statesman, he is told, are incompatible. "The leader of a party is bound to observe a certain reticence in dealing with questions which are neither inscribed upon the party banner nor ripe for legislation." Mr. Courtney, who read a paper, is treated with less severity, but he does not escape, a scolding. The conversion of the *Times* to bimetallism—a strange hope that has recently taken possession of some people's minds—is certainly not yet. Still, the movement has certainly made some remarkable converts in late years, not the least important of which are the many big city bankers, including, I suppose, I may now say, Mr. Lidderdale, of the Bank of England, who now identify themselves with it, but formerly were hostile to bimetallism. In this connection I may note that Lord Brassey promises to bring the subject of the financial condition of India under the notice of the House of Lords. His lordship seems to have found time during his visit to India as head of the Opium Commission to make himself acquainted with the currency situation. His speech is being awaited with some interest. In the meantime we do not hear of any date being fixed for the debate on the same topic in another place. The "Indian Members" of both sides of the House are wonderfully patient.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 4TH MAY.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steam-ship Assam, Captain T. Leigh, with the Overland Mails of May 4, arrived in Bombay harbour, at 2 p.m., yesterday. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Surg-Lt B Leumann
Surg-Lt E Peck
Surg-Lt S Harris
Surg-Lt G Mansfield
Dr Laver
Mr H C Lee
Mr Rankin
Mr Rankin
Miss Cowper
Mr C Smith
Mrs Hills
Mr P Keelan
Mr Robertson

FROM GIBRALTAR.

Mr and Mrs Torres
Revd A J Toscos

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr Joyner
Mr H Milloy
Mr F Bateman
Sir Salter Pyne
Mr Black
Mr A H Williams
Mr Limmond
Surg-Col G Davis

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

THE COURT.

LONDON, MAY 4.

THE Queen returned from her Continental visit on Sunday afternoon. Her Majesty arrived at Port Victoria shortly before 6 p. m. and proceeded by special train to Windsor.

The Prince of Wales, on behalf of the Queen, on Wednesday, opened the new building of the Royal College of Music, erected in Prince Consort-road, South Kensington, at a cost of £45,000, which has been provided by Mr. Samson Fox, of Leeds. The Prince of Wales was accompanied by the Princess, their daughters, the Duke and Duchess of York, and several other members of the Royal Family.

PARLIAMENTARY

In the House of Lords, on Thursday last, the Lord Chancellor moved the second reading of a Bill to render intestate estates liable to be dealt with by the law in the same manner, whether real or personal. Lord Salisbury gave reasons for objecting to the Bill, and the second reading was negatived by 63 votes against 52. On Friday, Lord Londonderry asked whether, considering the brutal murder of a caretaker on Lord Cork's estate, the Government would persist in repealing the Crimes Act. Lord Monkswell said the atrocious act had been condemned in all parts of Ireland, but there was no reason to reverse a policy of governing that country with the good will of her people. Lords Ashbourne and Spencer also spoke. On Monday, Lord Norton moved for a return of the application by various county councils of the sums granted for promoting technical education, to which the Government assented. On Tuesday, the Pistols Bill passed through Committee with amendments.

In the House of Commons, on Thursday last, Mr. Asquith moved to introduce a Bill for the Disestablishment of the Church of England in Wales and Monmouthshire. He described the chief provisions of the measure, which are of a very radical character. The first reading was agreed to. On Friday, Sir G. Trevelyan assented to Mr. Renshaw's amendment concerning the composition of the Standing Committee for Scotland, but Captain Hope opposed the appointment of any such committee, and on a division the resolution was only carried by a majority of 25 votes. On Monday, Mr. H. Fowler said there was no intention to reopen the India mints. The debate on the introduction of the Welsh Disestablishment Bill was resumed by Mr. Llyod-George, who approved the measure generally but bitterly complained that the interest of the Church which, he said, had ever been the enemy of the Welsh people, had been excessively protected. Mr. A. J. Balfour spoke in opposition to the principle of the Bill, and after a long debate the first reading was agreed to without a division. On the motion for the second reading of the Registration Bill, on Tuesday, Sir E. Clarke moved an amendment insisting on the necessity for re-arrangement of constituencies. The debate was continued by Mr. Long, Sir C. Dilke, Mr. Shaw Lefevre, and other speakers, and was adjourned at midnight. On Wednesday, the Church Patronage Bill was opposed, but eventually the second reading was agreed to. Mr. Spencer's Bill for the creation of a Ministry of Labour was negatived, and Colonel Howard Vincent's Bill, for special marking of foreign goods imported into this country, was rejected by 183 votes against 157.

POLITICAL.

Lord Rosebery, on Wednesday, addressed a great meeting in Manchester. He reviewed the chief items in the Parliamentary programme of the Government, and contended that it was in no respect deficient. In regard to the Irish question, he was of opinion that the Liberal party would soon carry conviction to the English people in favour of Home Rule, in support of which he argued at length.

At a meeting of members of the wine and spirit trade held at the London Commercial Sale Rooms, on Friday, a resolution against the proposed additional duty of 6d. per gallon on spirits was carried with a single dissentient.

The jubilee meetings of the Liberation Society were begun on Monday, when the council met at the City Temple and discussed the annual report, which made reference to the attitude of the Church in regard to the Parish Councils Act and to the introduction of the Welsh Scottish Disestablishment Bills. The proceedings were continued on Tuesday.

IRELAND.

The Evicted Tenants' Association in Cork has denounced Mr. J. Morley's Bill as a delusion, and described their representatives in Parliament as being sold to the Government.

The Select Committee of the House of Commons appointed to inquire into the working of the Irish Land Acts sat for the first time on Tuesday, Mr. John Morley presiding.

GENERAL.

Mr. M'Cullagh Torrens, the well-known politician and author, died last Thursday in London. He was in his 81st year.

Mr. E. H. Carson, of the Middle Temple, has been appointed a Queen's Counsel in England.

The Right Rev. John Thomas Pelham, who last year resigned the Bishopric of Norwich after holding it for 36 years, died on Tuesday, at Thorpe, near Norwich. He was in his 84th year.

Mr. E. J. Poynter, R. A., has been appointed to succeed Sir F. Burton as Director of the National Gallery.

A May-day celebration was held on Tuesday in Hyde Park by the Social Democratic Federation, and took the form of a small procession with decorated vehicles and banners, which attracted only a limited number of spectators. Subsequently an Anarchist meeting was held, but the speakers were attacked by the public, roughly handled, and had to be protected by the police.

At a Congregation of Oxford University held, on Tuesday, the preamble was passed for a statute for carrying out the resolution in favour of the establishment of a School of English Language and Literature which was adopted last December. The preamble was carried by 120 to 46 votes.

The International Bimetallic Conference was opened on Wednesday in the Egyptian-hall of the Mansion-house. At the morning sitting Alderman Sir D. Evans presided, and there was an influential gathering of English supporters of the movement and also of representatives from Austria-Hungary, Belgium, France, Germany, Holland, and South Australia. Mr. A. J. Balfour, M. P., was one of the speakers.

The annual meeting of the Iron and Steel Institute began on Wednesday at Westminster.

The anniversary meetings of the Church missionary Society began on Tuesday. There was a clerical breakfast at Exeter-hall, and a laymen's gathering of the same kind. Later in the day Sir John Kennaway, M. P., presided at the annual meeting in the great hall. The Bishop of Liverpool, Prebendary Webb-Peploe, Sir R. Temple. and Bishops Stuart, of New Zealand, and Tucker, of Uganda, were among the speakers.

The returns presented at the fortnightly meeting of the Metropolitan Asylums Board on Saturday showed that there were at present 2,632 fever patients under treatment in the hospitals of the Board, an increase of 112 during the past fortnight. The smallpox patients numbered 129, an increase of 54.

A rather severe earthquake shock was experienced shortly after noon on Wednesday at Pontypridd, Cardiff, and other places in South Wales.

At Bow-street Police-court, on Friday, Giuseppe Farnara, *alias* Carnot, and Francis Polti were again examined on the charge of being in unlawful possession of explosives. Dr. Dupre, chemical adviser to the Explosives Department of the Home Office, stated that the powders found in Polti's lodgings were powerful explosives, and could be exploded by the application of sulphuric acid. The prisoners were committed for trial.

At Richmond, on Wednesday, Alfred West, sawyer, Hammersmith, was remanded on a charge of murdering James Robert Wells, also of Hammersmith, who was found in a dying condition on Barnes-common on Tuesday night, and who, before his death, which occurred a few hours later, said that West had inflicted the injuries he had sustained.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

Col. W. F. Wright, C. B.; Bishop Pelham; Mr. Henry Gaze; Lady Headley; Miss Alice King.

MILITARY PARADE BY MOONLIGHT.

ON Saturday evening, at 8 o'clock, the regular troops in garrison paraded on the Esplanade Road, near the Money School, in column of route, the head of the column being at the junction of the Esplanade and the Cruickshank Roads. The troops from Colaba (1st L. N. Lancashire Regiment and the Royal Artillery) timed their march very accurately, and arrived at 7-50 o'clock at the general rendezvous. The 22nd Bombay Infantry marched from their quarters a little after half-past seven, and were on the spot at a-quarter to eight. The 21st Bombay Infantry (Marine Battalion), having their quarters near the rendezvous, came out a few minutes before the appointed hour.

The sky was clear and the moon shining brightly. The route marching was witnessed by a very large number of people who were attracted all along the route by the playing of the bands. The soldiers passed through the native town, and most of the streets where tram-cars run, and the marching interfered to some extent with the tramway traffic at Girgaum and Parel Roads. Most of the spectators took advantage of this oportunity, and followed the troops in carriages or on foot.

The troops started from the Money School exactly at 8 o'clock, the advance guard being formed of one company of the North Lancashire Regiment. The main body consisted of the 1st Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, Royal Artillery, 22nd Bombay Infantry, 21st Bombay Infantry, ambulances, &c. The rear were formed of one company of the 22nd Bombay Infantry. An interval of thirty paces was observed between the units, and the bands played alternately from the head to the rear of columns. The regiments started from Money School and went past Girgaum Road, thence they proceeded to Parel Road, going across Foras Road, They finally entered the Abdul Rahman Street. Returning at 10 p.m., the troops were ordered to march off to their respective quarters.

THE OBELISK AT DHARWAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Dharwar District *Gazetteer* has it that "The monument of most historical interest at Dharwar is an obelisk."......28 feet high, built in memory of Mr. Thackeray and Mr. Munro, two officers, who lost their lives in the Kittur insurrection of '24." See page 705.

Now strange to say it is—and hardly to their credit—that none of the residents of Dharwar (not even the oldest inhabitant, the honoured Mr. Jukes) no, nor even the *Gazetteer* itself, can tell what relation this Mr. Thackeray was to the great William Makepeace! Can you or some of your many readers enlighten the benighted community and favour the casual loafer with information on this point? A near relation he was—so the Dharwar people boast—but they can go no further!—Yours, &c.,

RAILWAYWALA.

Hubli, Dharwar District, May 16.

PILGRIM STEAMERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Mr. B. A. Kur's able letter appeared in your issue of the 17th, but up to date, the owners of the Naseri have not condescended to honour him and the public with their answers to his very pertinent queries. It may be they have favoured him with a private explanation, but it is due to himself and to the public that as the charges were made through the press, the explanation should be tendered through the same channel.

The owners must not be surprised if an adverse opinion is formed. The incident is a rather grim commentary on the effectiveness of the elaborate Government regulations.

Mr. Kur has laid the Mahomedan community under a great obligation by bringing the matter to light.—Yours, &c.,

May 19. AMAZED.

MILITARY NEWS.

MAJOR W. B. HOGGAN, Royal Artillery, is permitted to retire from the service.

COLONEL G. STRAHAN, Royal Engineers, is permitted to reside at Dehra Dun or elsewhere in the Meerut District.

LIEUTENANT W. H. WILLANS, Royal Irish Regiment, has been appointed to the 6th Bombay Cavalry, on probation for the Staff Corps.

THE following appointments are sanctioned:—Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry.—Lieutenant T. L. Trethewy, to be Acting Paymaster.

MAJOR E. LAW, Gloucestershire Regiment, will be promoted to a half-pay Lieutenant Colonelcy on the 16th June next, and is permitted to proceed home on or after that date.

LIEUTENANTS M. LOWNDES, Dublin Fusiliers; H. J. Madocks, Welsh Fusiliers; J. Golding, West Kent Regiment; and A. M. Bent, Munster Fusiliers, have qualified for Acting Paymasters.

LIEUTENANT H. H. AUSTIN, Royal Engineers, Military Works Department, is transferred from the Presidency and Oudh Command to the Head Quarters of the Director General, Military Works.

THE undermentioned have leave of absence: Colonel F. E. Hastings, Commanding at Mooltan, and Captain W. P. Blood, Station Staff Officer, Cawnpore, 60 days' and 30 days' privilege leave respectively. Out of India. Captain the Hon'ble H. W. Addington, Royal Artillery, for 5½ months; Surgeon-Captain W. T. Mould, Medical Staff, for 6 months; Colonel J. Cook, 36th Sikhs, for one month; Lieutenant G. St. Aubyn, Kings Royal Rifles, for one year. In India, Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel W. Finden, and Surgeon-Major S. C. Nandi, for 6 months.

2nd Bengal Infantry—Lieutenant-Colonel B. Channer to be Commandant, *vice* Gordon retired; Captain A. E. Whistler to be 2nd-in-command, and Captain H. L. Dodgson to be Wing Commander. 35th Sikhs.—Surgeon-Captain E. W. Hore to the officiating medical charge. 40th Bengal Infantry.—Surgeon-Lieut W. H. Ogilvie to the officiating medical charge. 43rd Gurkhas.—Major E. H. Molesworth to be Commandant, *vice* Evans vacated, but he continues in officiating command of the 44th until Colonel Ridgeway returns from leave.

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills, of the 16th May 1894:—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1894-95	17,000,000
Remitted from 1st April 1894 to 12th May 1894.	2,165,100
Balance to be remitted from 13th May 1894 to 31st March 1895	14,834,900

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, MAY 19.

10 p.m.	83·3

SUNDAY, MAY 20.

6 a.m.	82·0
10 a.m.	85·5
2 p.m.	88·7
4 p.m.	88·1

IN a recent reference to the last Haileybury men left in India, observes the *Pioneer*, we unwittingly omitted one who is a typical specimen of the English gentlemen sent out in the old days to the Company's Service. Mr. Justice Macpherson arrived in India in the cold weather of 1856, and now after nearly 38 years in harness, he stands out in full vigour of manhood and equal to discharging his duties in the Calcutta High Court for a long time to come. His exceptional experience in the mofussil and his wide acquaintance with Bengal and its people, stand him in good stead on the Bench and his judgments are always marked by that strong, practical commonsense which so much distinguished the judges of by-gone days. Mr. Macpherson's keen love of sport has made him the most popular Civilian in all India, and as President of the Calcutta Turf Club, he has earned the unbounded confidence of the racing-world and the public generally. When the time comes for him to leave, and this will not be until he himself chooses to name it, his departure will indeed be felt as a loss by his hosts of friends.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

FACTORY INSPECTION IN INDIA.

IN the House of Commons, on Monday, April 30, on the motion of Mr. Provand, it was agreed to present to the House copies of recent correspondence with the Government of India on the subject of inspection of factories and the factory inspectors' reports.

THE INDIAN MINTS.

Sir B. Samuelson asked the Secretary of State for India whether there was any foundation for the report that it was proposed to re-open the Indian Mints for the free coinage of rupees.

Mr. Conybeare asked the Secretary of State for India whether there was any foundation for the rumour that the experiment of closing the Indian Mints having failed to secure the object aimed at and caused a general paralysis of Indian trade, the Government contemplated an abandonment of that experiment, either immediately or in June next at latest.

Mr. H. Fowler: There is no foundation for the reports that it is proposed to re-open the mints. Such a measure has not been contemplated, either by the Government of India or the Secretary of State in Council. (Hear, hear).

Mr. Conybeare asked if it was true that the Indian Government either refused or were unable to lend, rupees to the banks, and that in consequence of the banks being unable to buy rupees there was great tightness of money for the purposes of legitimate trade in India.

Mr. Fowler said the hon. gentleman put an argumentative question which he could say a great deal upon if he attempted to reply to it. If the hon. gentleman would put a question down on the paper to a specific effect he would answer it.

Mr. Conybeare: I do not mean to argue, but the question I based on the statement contained in this telegram from one of the largest houses in India:—"Money market very hard.—(Loud cries of "Order.")—Bank rate expected to advance shortly." (Cries of "Order.")

The Speaker: If the hon. gentleman will embody that in the substance of a question of which he will give notice, that will be the more usual course. (Hear, hear.)

THE VOLUNTEER DECORATION.

Mr. Paul asked the Secretary for War whether Volunteers who had served in India and the Colonies would be entitled to the new decoration on the same terms as those who had served at home.

Mr. Campbell-Bannerman: Yes, sir; substantially the same. (Hear, hear.)

THE MORTALITY IN INDIAN GAOLS.

On Tuesday, May 1. Mr. Hanbury asked the Secretary of State for India: If he can state what was the average rate of mortality per thousand in Indian gaols on the mainland last year or in 1892; what was the highest and what the lowest mortality per thousand in any such gaol; and what is the rate of mortality in the convict establishments on the Andaman Islands.

Mr. H. Fowler said: The average rate per 1,000 in 1892 was 35·94. The highest mortality occurred at Kindat in Burma, where the rate was 250 per 1,000, but the average strength of the gaol population was only 20, and of the 5 deaths 4 were due to a short but severe outbreak of cholera, which attacked the town and finally spread to the gaol. The lowest rate was 3·75 per 1,000, at Cuddalore, in the Madras Presidency. The rate on the Andaman Islands was 48·24. This high rate was attributable mainly to an attack of epidemic influenza aggravated by exposure caused by a disastrous cyclone which destroyed many of the barracks. (Hear, hear.)

RELIGIOUS DISTURBANCES IN INDIA.

On Thursday, May 3, Sir William Wedderburn asked the Secretary of State for India whether his attention had been drawn to a memorial of the Behar Indigo Planters' Association, dated Jan. 28 last, addressed to the Viceroy, in which they state that there is urgent necessity for the issue of regulations regarding the slaughter of kine, in order that the religious feelings or prejudices of their Hindoo fellow-subjects may be spared as much as possible without infringing on the rights of any other community, and to a letter addressed by Sir W. Hudson, president of the above association, to the *Pioneer*, in which it is alleged that the most cherished feelings of orthodox Hindoos are unnecessarily wounded daily, and the slaughter of cattle is often conducted in a manner which whould not be tolerated in England, and in which Sir W. Hudson recommends that the ancient regulations of the Mahomedan emperors on the subject of cow killing should be revived and applied to the whole of India; whether he is aware that Mr. Arthur Rogers, of the Bengal and North-Western Railway, has matured a scheme for this purpose which has the approval of leading Mahomedans and Hindoos, and has commended itself to Mr. Le Messurier, who was deputed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to inquire into the origin of the cow-killing riots; and whether the Secretary of State will cause inquiry to be made into the merits of this scheme, with a view to restoring friendly relations among the various Indian communities.

Mr. H. Fowler said: My attention has been called to the Behar Planters' Memorial and Sir William Hudson's letter. I am not acquainted with Mr. Rogers' scheme; but, if Mr. Le Messurier has reported in its favour, I have no doubt but that it has been considered by the Government of India. I will ask the Government of India what answer has been returned to the Behar planters, and also whether Mr. Roger's scheme has come before them, and, if so, what is their opinion upon it.

UNLAWFUL ASSEMBLIES.

Sir William Wedderburn asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether a Bill, recently passed in the Viceregal Council to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, contains a provision which makes owners and occupiers of land and their agents liable to imprisonment for one month, or a fine of 500 rs., if they fail to report to the police or a magistrate the intention to form an unlawful assembly whether, under the Indian Penal Code, an unlawful assembly would be formed if five persons came together with the intention of enforcing a claim of committing an offence however petty; whether the commissioners of Rajshaye and Chittagong, and other officials of experience, together with the leading Indian Associations in Calcutta, have protested against this innovation. pointing out that such an enactment is uncalled for and goes beyond the law existing in any other country; whether the Behar Indigo Planters' Association, in a memorial to the Government of India, has expressed an opinion that the existing law is sufficient to maintain order, if properly administered; whether the High Court of Calcutta has expressed disapproval of this provision, stating that, having regard to the definition of the offence, private persons, animated by the best intentions and acting with all due care and attention, would find it difficult to discharge the duty which it is intended to impose upon them; and whether he, on a consideration of these circumstances, will disallow the provision complained of.

Mr. H. Fowler said: A copy of the enactment to which my hon. friend's question refers has been forwarded to me in accordance with the law, but I am not yet able to say what course the Secretary of State in Council will take with regard to it. The various points to which the question refers will be duly considered before any decision is arrived at.

THE BURMA FRONTIER QUESTION AND BRITISH COMMERCE.

Mr. Curzon: I beg to ask the Secretary of State for India whether his attention has been called to a telegram from the Rangoon correspondent of the *Times* in the issue of April 28, upon the alleged abandonment of the Anglo-Chinese Convention relating to the frontier of Burma, and whether it is true that that convention includes the renunciation in favour of China of all British rights over the States of Monglem and Klang-Hung, the right of free navigation of the Irrawaddy to Chinese vessels, the importation duty free of Chinese goods into Burma for six years, while British goods will be subject to an import duty of two third of 5 per cent. ad valorem and the abandonment of Chinese claims to the region north of Bhamo; and, whether the decennial tribute mission from Burma to China will be continued or will be allowed to drop.

Sir E. Grey: The text of the Convention cannot yet have reached Pekin, and it would be undesirable in the public interest that her Majesty's Government should make any public statement as to its provisions.

THE TROOPS IN INDIA.

In answer to Dr. Farquharson Mr. Campbell-Bannerman said: It is for the Secretary of State for India to consider whether the Medical Staff Corps should be introduced into India. The expense would be great, and this element in the question would no doubt, greatly influence the views of the Government of India. In India there are now a native Army Hospital Corps and a highly trained body of lady nurses, who are available for the treatment of other severe ailment.

RED SEA SLAVE TRADE.

Mr. J. A. Pease on 3rd May asked the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether her Majesty's Government had received any information as to the extensive slave trade now carried on between African ports in the Red Sea and the ports in the Yemen; what steps, if any, were being taken by British authorities in Aden, or elsewhere, for the repression of this contraband traffic: and whether papers relating to the

Red Sea slave trade since 1890 would be laid upon the table of the House.

Sir E. Grey : Information relating to the slave trade in the Red Sea since 1890 has been laid before the House in Lord Cromer's annual reports contained in Egypt No. 3 of 1892, No. 3 of 1893, and No. 1 of 1894. There is no reason to suppose that the trade is extensive. The British authorities at Aden have no control over the routes which the trade would follow, but her Majesty's cruisers keep a constant watch in the Gulf of Aden, and her Majesty's Consular officers on the Arabian coast are in communication with them and the authorities, both local and Egyptian. The camel corps organised by the Egyptian Government has worked effectively and is reported to have almost completely stopped shipments for Arabia from the north of Suakin.

Mr. J. A. Pease : Will the right honourable gentleman make inquiries from the authorities at Aden with a view to considering what can be done, in conjunction with the Turkish authorities, to prevent this contraband traffic ; and is the right hon. gentlemen aware that dhows engaged in this traffic fly the Italian flag ?

Sir E. Grey : I will inquire into the matter.

NOTICES OF MOTION, &C.

Mr. Samuel Smith.—To ask the Secretary of State for India, whether his attention has been drawn to the fact that the Rev. A. W. Prautch, a young missionary in Bombay has been sent to prison for a month for denouncing the conduct of the Government in professing to close the licensed opium dens, and allowing the opening of unlicensed places of a precisely similar character all over their jurisdiction, although they have the power given them by the Opium Act of 1878 to frame rules to close them ; and whether the Government will take steps for his immediate release.

Mr. Samuel Smith.—To ask the Secretary of State for India, whether his attention has been drawn to a memorial which a number of women of ill-fame have sent to the Governor of the Bombay Presidency with reference to the work of the Bombay Midnight Mission; and is he aware that on the following Wednesday to the presentation of the memorial the Commissioner of Police had the whole of the midnight mission turned out of the street in which the women resided ; and whether the police were justified in so doing.

Mr. Seymour Keay.—To ask the Secretary of State for India, whether he is aware that in an action for defamation brought before a British court by Mehdi Hassan, the Home Secretary of the Hyderabad State, against the alleged printer of an anonymous pamphlet assailing the character of his English wife, the court, by an error of procedure, allowed evidence to be led in support of the plea of justification, before deciding the preliminary question as to the publication of the pamphlet by the accused ; and that the case was eventually dismissed, on the technical ground of non-proof of publication, without any finding as to the truth of the evidence in support of the plea of justification; whether he is aware that Mehdi Hussan was first suspended from his post as Home Secretary while the case was *sub judice*, and then dismissed therefrom without reason assigned, after his case had been decided ; whether he is aware that Mehdi Hassan, who is a civil servant of the Government of India lent to the Hyderabad State, has applied to be re-employed by the Indian Government under the ordinary Civil Service rules, and that the Government of India have refused his application on account of the nature of the evidence given at the trial of the action in question, and on the circumstances under which his employment in Hyderadad terminated : and that he has been ordered to send in his resignation within two months from March 31 last, on pain of dismissal ; whether there is any precedent for thus dismissing an Indian Civil servant on the ground of evidence which had been admitted in error by a court of law, and the truth of which had consequently not been tested or established by any judicial finding ; and whether he will inquire into this matter.

THE LANSDOWNE MEMORIAL FUND.

THE following letter is published in the "Times" of May 4.

SIR,—On Feb. 27 Sir William Wedderburn, M. P., from his place in his House of Commons asked the Under Secretary of State for India whether the Secretary of State had observed a statement made in the Indian press that of the sum of 80,000 rs. required for the statue it is intended to erect to Lord Lansdowne, over 60,000 rs. has been obtained from thirty-five Indian princes, chiefs, and minors. He also singled out two chiefs for especial notice, and asked if pressure had been brought to bear upon his Highness the Maharaja of Cashmere and upon his Highness the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior, who was a minor. As president of the executive committee, I may, perhaps, be allowed to point out that Sir William Wedderburn's questions do not place the matter quite correctly before the public. The memorial fund was started at the end of December by a few merchants of this city—admirers of Lord Lansdowne. They formed themselves into a committee, and I placed their object by telegraphic circular before not only the chiefs, but the leading men of all communities throughout the country. The result was not only a prompt response, but an unusual response for between Dec. 27 and Jan. 12 when the first meeting was held, no less a sum than 34,795rs. had been promised, and a substantial portion of this sum actually paid up. The meeting on Jan. 12 gave form to the movement, and placed it as an organisation before the public. The figures relating to the fund are that 222 subscribers, some of them from England, have agreed to contribute 92,321 rs., and of this amount thirty-five chiefs and noblemen have subscribed 54,750 rs. His Highness Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior has not subscribed, because the rules of the Government of India do not permit of such matters as public subscription for a purpose like this being brought before a minor chief. His Highness the Maharaja of Cashmere, when subscribing, telegraphed to me that the proposal was laudable and one which he heartily approved. From the very constitution of the committee who initiated the movement it must be apparent that it was entirely unofficial. The only pressure of any kind was exercised in the case of one prince, whose admiration for Lord Lansdowne prompted him to offer a larger sum than we thought it fair to accept. The committee by friendly pressure induced the prince to make his contribution smaller—a course to which he consented graciously, though not without reluctance.

In conclusion, it may serve as some index of the popularity of the movement if I point out that of the total amount of 92,321 rs. subscribed the unusual proportion of 76,576 rs. has been already paid up. Those who have had any experience of collecting subscriptions over so wide an area as the Indian Empire will understand the significance of this early payment.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

P. PLAYFAIR, Chairman Lansdowne Memorial Fund

Calcutta, April 10.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE,—May 4.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr F D'O Bullock, BCS
Mr T Inglis, BCS
Mr J F Finlay, BCS
Mr C L M Eales, BCS
Mr G M S Carter, B
Mr J W Oliver, B
Mr J W L Tooz, B
Mr B Parkes, B
Mr P R Allen, M
Mr C G Dodgson, Bo CS
Mr J E Dallas, Bo
Major T Graham, CBRA
Col T O Wingate, ISC
Col T G Crawley
Lt-Col J R Wilmer, ISC
Lt-Col C H E Adamson, ISC
Lt-Col T Firebrace, RE
Lt-Col F H Forjelt, ISC
Major J B Woon, ISC
Major F Stevenson, ISC
Major A A Pearson, ISC
Capt A G Peyton, ISC
Capt W G H Stirling, ISC
Capt C E Belli-Bivar, ISC
Capt R C Broome, ISC
Capt S M Mason, ISC
Capt C A R Browne, RE
Capt R T Crowther, ISC
Capt T P Geoghegan, ISC
Lieut S F Bayley, ISC
Lieut C P Egerton, ISC
Lieut C L Haldane, ISC
Lieut W H Wardell, ISC
Lieut A C watson, ISC
Lieut H E Hitchens, ISC
Lieut F F Major, ISC
Lieut H T Dennys, ISC
Lieut V Hughes, ISC
Lieut F C Muspratt, ISC
Lieut C E de L Solbe, ISC
Lieut A H Cook, ISC
Lt N A Macdonald, ISC
Lieut A T Crawford, RA
Lieut A L C McCormick, RE
Lieut J S Richards, ISC
Lt G S Cartwright, RE
Lieut R M Bell, ISC
Surg-Col J G Pilcher, IMS
Surg-Lt-Col T C H Spencer, IMS
Surg-Lt-Col R L Dutt, IMS
Surg-Lt-Col D Wilkie, IMS
Surg-Capt D Simpson, IMS
Hon Capt J Spence, M On
Condr T J McNamara, B
Condr W H Beckett, Bo
Condr A Sandilands, Bo
Condr J P Bennie, B
Condr H W Preist B
Sub-Condr G Trusler, B
Sub-Condr W Sinclair
Sub-Condr F Saunders, M

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr H E Pellerean, B 6 mos
Mr H C Jones, B 3 mos
Mr H G Palliser, Bo 4 mos
Mr W S Owen, Bo 6 mos
Capt G A Collins, ISC, 1 mo
Lieut C H Williams, ISC 3 mos, MC
Lt-Col C M Browne, Bo Inf, till Sept, 1894

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr R D Percival, B
Mr W B Starkey, B
Surg-Capt H J Dyson, B

A MEMORIAL has been forwarded to the Opium Commission by fifteen British missionaries, who have been resident in China for over twenty-five years, and include Dr. Burdon and Dr. Moule, Bishops of Mid and South China, respectively, urging the restriction of Indian opium production to medicinal requirements.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

FOR every vacancy in the Bengal Provincial and Subordinate Civil Service there were ten candidates at the recent examinations. A notification that seven candidates would be selected for Probationary Deputy Collectorships on a subsistance allowance of Rs. 50 per month, and seven for Probationary Sub-Deputy Collectorships on Rs. 30 per month, brought 148 competitors into the examination room, and of these no fewer than 139 were University graduates. It is justly regarded by the Bengal Government as a matter of regret that out of this large number of candidates there should have been only eleven Mohamedans, five Behari Hindus, and three Uriyas. As an instance of the keenness with which the vacancies for these posts were contested it may be mentioned that 136 out of the 148 candidates obtained qualifying marks.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has offered a grant of 50,000 rupees from public funds for the establishment of a recreation ground for native college students in the native part of Calcutta, if a subscription of Rs. 65,000 can be raised in aid of the scheme, and if the Municipality will allow the absorption of Marcus square into the recreation grounds to be compulsorily acquired which now form part of an improved bustee.

ONE of the principal Oudh taluqdars is said to have been summarily called to account in the matter of unduly, and contrary to the provisions of the local Rent Act, raising the rentals of his tenantry. An anonymous letter first attracted attention to the subject, and it is said that the Lieutenant-Governor, N.-W. P., promptly directed an enquiry to be made by the Commissioner of the Division.

THE East Indian Railway earnings, for the week ended 5th May, were Rs. 12,49,822. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 11,40,944. Increase, Rs. 1,08,878. Miles open, week ended 5th May, 1894, 1,659-1-10. Corresponding week last year, 1,610¼. Increase 48-3-4. Per mile open week ended 5th May, 1894, Rs. 753. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 708. Increase Rs. 45. Earnings from 1st January, 1894, to 5th May, 1894, Rs. 2,04,02,757. From 1st January, 1893, to 5th May, 1893, Rs. 1,85,31,393. Increase, Rs. 18,71,364.

THERE has been quite a startling epidemic of dogcart accidents of late at Multan, Captain Langton, Rev. R. and Mrs. Storrs, Mr. and Mrs. Lemarchand, Mrs. McNamara, Mrs. Wintle, and the Rev. C. Barton being some of the unlucky recipients of falls more or less severe. The fashion of putting ponies into harness which are quite unbroken to it may be accountable for this lengthy list of casualties, but many of the traps in the station show grievous signs of wear and of a ripe old age. As a protest possibly against the latter, an officer, Major Wood, of the Border Regiment, has started a very smart brand new "curricle," dogcart shape, of a pattern not common as yet in India. As it can be driven equally well with one horse in ordinary shafts or with two to a pole, it is extremely serviceable and should bid for popularity.

THE health of the Punjab is just now remarkably good, a fact which goes to emphasize the theory that outbreaks at fairs, like those of Hardwar and Thanesar, generally cause the mischief in unhealthy years. Sporadic cases of cholera have appeared in about four villages in the Amritsar and Gurdaspur districts, and the disease is now dying out. There would have been a very different tale to tell had it broken out in the big fairs of last month.

THERE is a certain grim humour about punishments in China. Here is an instance. According to a Pekin native letter, Dr. Li Te-ch'ang, Vice-President of the Imperial Academy of Physicians at Pekin, who was on duty lately attending in the suite of the Empress Dowager at Eho Park Palace, has had a rather uncomfortable experience. Attracted by curiosity he got one of the eunuchs off duty to conduct him on a tour of inspection of the Palace grounds. Her Imperial Majesty happened, however, to see the pair leisurely wandering in the gardens and the culprits were immediately recalled to their senses, the eunuch by being laid prone on his face and forty blows administered on his calves by the eunuch guard, and the doctor by being informed that he would have to do without three months' salary.

CONSIDERABLE loss of life and property was caused on the night of the 20th ultimo at Hanyang through a freshet, which seems to have come quite unexpectedly, and proved to be one of the most disastrous that has happened for years. The water had been exceptionally low for some time. About midnight, an enormous volume of water came down carrying with it undoubted proofs of the destruction which it must have caused on its way—broken furniture, planks, beams, wreckage, etc. The water is said to have risen more than six feet in about an hour, and very few of the junks, of which thousands are moored right in the mouth of the Han, were able to stand the strain. Most of them broke lose, crashing into each other and drifting on the top of those that had managed to weather the shock.

THE re-organisation of the Indian Army Commands, which is to be carried into practical effect next autumn, says a contemporary, naturally causes attention to be directed to the District Staff in the Bengal Presidency, as there must be many changes therein within the next year. As to the six 1st class Districts, Major-General Lockhart will leave the Frontier Force to take up the post of Lieutenant-General Commanding the Punjab Army, and Major-General Palmer will presumably be confirmed in the officiating appointment which he now holds. Major-General Lord Frankfort, Lahore District, will, in the ordinary course, complete his five years' tenure on March 11, 1895. His name has been mentioned in connection with the command of the Bengal and North-West Provinces Army, but the home authorities may have a man of their own to put in. In the 2nd Class Districts Birgadier-General Pretyman, Sirhind District, vacates in December next, and Major-General Graham, Rohilkhund, in the following June. Allahabad will be open when Sir A. P. Palmer is confirmed on the frontier, and in October, 1895, Peshawar will also fall vacant. There will, therefore, be plenty of promotion next year, the British and Indian services sharing it in almost equal proportions. The "selected" Colonels may possibly have an opportunity at last of getting some of the good things instead of having to wait for the next war.

IT is stated that, in accordance with the memorial of the Viceroy Chang Chih-tung with reference to the recent explosion at the Wuchang powder works, a decree of the Throne orders that the manager, a Manchu, by the name of En Yu, be cashiered for not taking better precautions to avoid the catastrophe, and also orders the Board of Civil Appointments to award penalties to the other officers supervising the works in proportion to their various degrees of responsibility.

A HANKOW correspondent of a North China contemporary is the authority for a statement to the effect that owing to the numerous disastrous fires that have visited the town of Shasi, the gentry and notables of that place have decided upon organising a syndicate to supply water to the town on the foreign system. The syndicate in question is nearly formed, and a committee will visit the proposed Hankow Water Works Committee for the purpose of consulting upon getting the necessary machinery, pumps, etc., from Shanghai, at an early date.

MR. JOHN JENNINGS, a retired police-officer and School Board official, dreamed the other night that he had found a bag of money between the outer wall of an adjoining slaughter-house and the inside match-boarding. He happened to mention the dream to his wife, who had been the widow of the previous occupier of the premises, and she remembered that on one occasion, some twenty-five years ago, her husband lost a bag of money in the slaughter-house, and that, notwithstanding a diligent search, it was never found. Mr. Jennings, who had not heard of the loss before, at once set to work to unearth the treasure, and, having pulled down the match-boarding, there, sure enough, he came upon a worm-eaten bag, which proved to contain twenty-one sovereigns, two butchers' knives, and other articles.

A CONTEMPORARY says :—Since the beginning of the current year the judicial work on the original civil side of the Record's Court in Rangoon has been accumulating. Until now there are arrears of over one hundred cases on the board, which, according to the present constitution of the bench, will not be cleared off until some time in 1895 ; and, in the meantime, the new cases that will be filed must be put at the bottom of that list.

A FORTY-SEVEN years' resident in Tirhoot, writes to the *Pioneer* :—"We are undergoing a state of irritation in the shape of all kinds of impossible rumours. It seems strange that this quiet and well-behaved district should now be the supposed hotbed of every kind of rebellious plots. We hear at one time that on a certain day a rising is to take place and all the Europeans to be exterminated ; that fatal day passes off and another date is kindly given out, so that all may be ready and prepared for a set to. It is very kind and not like the *budmash* class to give timely notice of this kind, and this makes the whole thing seem so ridiculous. At the same time there is something uneasy in the district. It has been noticed that numbers of *sadoos* and *byraghees*, etc., have been moving about our districts. There are no doubt another class of gentlemen altogether, who are travelling about under this disguise to see if they cannot get our well-behaved ryots and zemindars to make fools of themselves. These travelling mendicants should be well looked after by the police and made to move on either to their own districts, at any rate out of this, and all who are still here should be kept well in sight and under surveillance. My experience of about half a century in Tirhoot tells me we have nothing to fear from our Tirhootia ryots. I remember how the people of Mozufferpore met the few English planters as they rode into the town just after Mr. Tayler had ordered all European officials to desert the place, and how the old ladies beat their breasts with joy at the return of even a few white faces. I also remember how our bankers here feed the Nujeebs, a provincial battalion, to keep loyal, paying them Rs. 1,000 per diem, and how when Holm's cavalry tried to induce them to mutiny they fired on the cavalry, wounding an old woman dangerously ! In those days of 1857 the people here were certainly not against us, and they are not how."

THE Swiss Confederation, represented by M. Claparede, has decided with regard to the Arbitration between Chili and the United States, to award two hundred and forty thousand five hundred and sixty-four dollars, instead of the nine millions demanded.

AN authoritative denial is given to the statements made by various foreign newspapers that the Sultan would visit several European capitals this year. These reports are described as malicious fabrications, and, it is added, that his Majesty never had the intention attributed to him.

IN view of the defeat of the Government at the recent elections, the whole Ministry, on April 28, tendered their resignation to the Queen Regent.

THE landing stage at Braila, connecting with the local passenger steamer running to Galatz broke down on the 30th ult. It was crowded at the time by excursionists, being the Greek Easter, and their weight and pressure were greater than the structure could bear. About one hundred and twenty people were precipitated into the Danube, and numbers of them, including children, were drowned. The captain of the British steamship Jersey jumped into the water, and saved no fewer than seven lives.

THE Papal Nuncio at Madrid has communicated to the Cardinal Secretary of State the high satisfaction of the Spanish Cabinet and of the Queen-Regent at the address of the Pope to the pilgrims, as well as at the other measures taken by him to diminish internal discord among the political parties, thus rendering a considerable service to the reigning dynasty. An autograph letter from the Queen-Regent to Leo XIII. was sent by the same courier to the Spanish Ambassador at the Vatican, Senor Merry del Val, for transmission to the Pope. Further reports state that the Carlists are discouraged by the effects of the Pope's recent action.

THE position of affairs in Swaziland is daily becoming more acute. After consultation with the Indunas of the nation, the Queen-Regent has definitively refused to sign any document which would authorise the Transvaal Government to occupy the country. She declares that Swaziland is the bride of England and cannot take another husband. Colonel Martin, the British representative on the Committee of Government, has declined to give the Queen Mother a letter to the Queen of England, as the former requested, in order that she might proceed to England to lay her case before her Majesty.

THE present condominium of England, Germany, and the United States in the Samoa Islands does not appear likely to be set aside, as these Powers do not seem disposed to renounce their functions or to turn over the government to one of their number. The dispute now going on in the papers hardly seems likely to lead to anything, except, perhaps, a very slight alteration in the present Administration. Sir George Dibbs has sent a telegram to Mr. J. B. Paterson, Premier of Victoria, stating that New South Wales is in favour of Samoa being placed under the sole protection of Great Britain rather than that any Colony should exercise the rights of a Sovereign State over the islands without possessing the means of enforcing order. Referring to an article published by a London paper, on the Samoa question, the *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* remarks :—"We can well understand that the idea of Samoa being administered by a British Colony should be sympathetically received by an English newspaper. People on the other side of the Channel, however, will have to make up their minds that, according to the German view, neither New Zealand nor any other British Colony, has any business whatever in Samoa, or any right of interference in the affairs of the islands. The majority of Germans hold that on the ground of historical development and in view of the preponderance of German interests, there can be no question of any but a German Protectorate in Samoa. If the *Times* dismisses this view as the opinion of a mere majority of Chauvinists, it leads public opinion astray, and this is greatly to be regretted."

A STORY is told that years ago, at a large Bedfordshire mansion, it was the pastime of the hour, among a large and aristocratic house party, to try who could best imitate cockcrowing.

A WELL-KNOWN statistician says :—Could the infants of a year be ranged in a line in cradles, the cradles would extend round the globe. He also imagines the babies being carried past a given point in their mothers' arms one by one, and the procession being kept up night and day until the last hour in the twelve months had passed by. A sufficiently liberal rate is allowed, but even in the going past at the rate of twenty a minute, one thousand two hundred an hour during the entire year, the reviewer at his post would only have seen the sixth part of the infantile host. In other words, the babe that had to be carried when the tramp began would be able to walk when but a mere fraction of its comrades had reached the reviewer's post, and when the year's supply of babes was drawing to a close, there would be a rearguard, not of infants, but of romping six-year-old boys and girls.

PROFESSOR CURTIUS, the distinguished Greek scholar, has just undergone a successful operation of the eyes, similar to that for which Mr. Gladstone is understood to be preparing.

MR. J. B. ROBINSON, the South African millionaire, will henceforward regard London as his permanent residence, and South Africa as but a winter resort.

WITH reference to the financial affairs of the Argentine Confederation, it is officially announced that "the fears of a commercial crisis mentioned in a report lately published have subsided. The rise in the gold premium is caused by a temporary suspension of exports of produce owing to the low price of wheat, which has brought about a scarcity of good bills of exchange. The National Government has a reserve of economies of over twenty million dollars.

MR. BALFOUR ON THE WELSH DISESTABLISHMENT BILL.

ON the 30th April Mr. A. J. Balfour delivered a vigorous attack on the Welsh Desestablishment Bill, the first reading of which had been proposed by Mr. Asquith.

Mr. Balfour said :—My main objection is that the new plan is not workable ; and if it were it would produce boundless difficulties and endless controversies between all the parties who expect to share in the distribution of these endowments. I presume the right hon. gentleman has looked into the figures, but I cannot believe that the various parties whose support is to be bought by their share of public plunder will be content with the result of their examination. However you take the figures—whether as between North and South Wales, or as between one county and another, or as between one parish and another—you will fine inequalities and anomalies so glaring that I do not believe the results will ever be tolerated. Take two or three examples. The county of Glamorgan has a population of 693,000, or say, 700,000, and the parochial tithe is £16,000. The county of Anglesey has a population of 35,000, and a parochial tithe of £12,064. Therefore a population 20 times less has three-fourths of the same tithe. In other words, Anglesey has 15 times more tithe than she is entitled to on any just comparison of population. I daresay Anglesey will like that arrangement (hear, hear), but I am sure Glamorgan will not. (Cheers.) Take two great industrial and mining counties—Glamorgan and Monmouth together have a population of about a million, and the rest of Wales 800,000. Glamorgan and Monmouth have £32,000 of parochial tithes and the rest of Wales £120,000, so that the smaller population has 3½ times its proper share of tithes. Take North and South Wales—they have had their quarrels before, and may have them again. (Laughter.) Roughly speaking the parochial tithes of North Wales are £74,000, and those of South Wales £80,000 ; and, while the parochial tithes are nearly equal, the populations are as 457,000 to 1,325,000, so that, tested by population, North Wales has nearly three times the share of South Wales. This is a difference which is intolerable, and cannot be justified on any general principle. (Hear, hear.) When you come to parishes this inequality is even greater than it appears to be when you are considering larger areas. It is greater for two reasons—because there is a great existing inequality in the distribution of the tithe as between various parishes, and also because that inequality is now partially redressed by the action of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, but their action is to be put an end to by the Bill. The town of Swansea has a population of 43,000 ; the parochial tithe is £142 a year ; and in order more or less to redress the balance the Ecclesiastical Commissioners give £649 to the five parishes of which Swansea is composed. This £649 will be swept away by the Bill, and Swansea will be left with its £142 for 43,000 people. Take the case of the parish of Llangelynin, in Carnarvonshire ; its tithe is £250 a year and its population 158 ; so that 158 people in the village have a much larger sum than 3,000 in Swansea. What will Swansea say to the new arrangement ? A parish in Glamorganshire has no tithe at all, and its population is close upon 24,000. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners meet the necessities of this case by an allowance of £439, which goes under the Bill, so that 24,000 people will be left without a sixpence. I could give other cases, but I do not think it is necessary, because I do not believe any Welsh member will rise in his place and pretend that these inequalities do not exist, or that they are justifiable, or indeed tolerable. (Hear, hear.) What will the result be from another point of view—that produced by continuing payment to a church so long as the incumbent happens to leave ? You will have one parish coming almost immediately into possession of what it is entitled to under this Bill, and next door to it another parish which will have to wait for a long period. Do you think that will conduce to a cordial feeling between the parishioners and the clergymen ? I do not know whether I am right in interpreting something which fell from an hon. member just now into a threat of what would happen to a clergyman if he presumed to live too long—(laughter)—that he was to be made uncomfortable and driven from the parish.

Mr. Lloyd-George.—I did not make use of any threat at all. I simply said that the clergyman *might* be offered inducements to leave. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Balfour.—I will not chop logic with the hon. member ; but I may assume for the sake of argument that his Welsh countrymen may resist the inducements which may be offered. I ask the House to consider what will be the position of the parish reformer in these circumstances. Take the village Hampden, with a passion for baths and washhouses—he finds the village cursed with a young and healthy incumbent. (Laughter.) The wole influence of interesting agitation will be entirely directed to the driving out of the unhappy individual who stands in the way of the village acquiring the property of the Church to carry out his favouritie scheme. (Laughter.) When I remember that almost the oniy agrument the Home Secretary condescended to use in favour of his plan was that it was going to introduce peace and prosperity in lieu of discord, this appears to me to be one of the most wonderful projects ever proposed from the Treasury bench. Whether I consider it from the point of view of the relations of large areas of the country, or of the counties to each other, or of parish to parish, or of individuals in each parish who are going to quarrel for these funds, or of the unfortunate incumbent who will have to bear with their impatience —from whatever point of view you consider the question, whatever class you take into consideration, you are driven to the conclusion that you are asked, with full deliberation, to throw an apple of discord into Wales, which will make the condition of their country perfectly intolerable. (Cheers.) And there is a worse aspect of this method of dealing with these funds. Hitherto, when we have heard of disestablishment it has been advocated upon the ground that it was better the money should be thrown into the seat than that it should be used for assisting a rival sect. I do not think that that is a very honourable argument, but it is an intelligible argument, and it does not appeal to all the baser passions of humanity. (Hear, hear.) The Government, however, drag in as allies every one of those passions to which they can offer any temptation. (Cheers.) Not content, as their predecessors have been with ministering to the envy of competing sects, they must minister also to the greed and avarice of private individuals. (Cheers.) You are going to teach every man in the Welsh parish where there are ecclesiastical tithes to be distributed, that the organization and the man who has been ministering to his spiritual needs now stand in the way of his putting so much hard cash into his pocket ; and you are teaching him to watch with eagerness the gradual transfer of the property, which has been hitherto devoted to spiritual purposes, to the advancement of ends which may be good enough in themselves, and which certainly are in accordance with

THE PASSING FADS OF THE MOMENT,

But which no one on either side of the House will dare to put on a level with the great objects which the Church serves. (Cheers.) I cannot help wondering what would be the result of a cros-examination, could we conduct it under favourable conditions, in which the examiner would be some intelligent foreigner not acquainted with our ecclesiastical squabbles, and in which the defendants would be the members of her Majesty's Government. (Cheers.) I should like them to be put on their oath as to the motives which have moved them to bring in this Bill. (Loud cheers.) I can understand the intelligent foreigner, who has been told that this Church property dates back from immemorial antiquity, and has been used for spiritual purposes for hundreds of years, asking the Government why it is that the Church is to be deprived of this means of usefulness. He might say, "Have you ceased to be Christians—is it because Christianity is no longer the accepted religion of the country—that you wish to deprive a Christian Church of its endowments ? Whatever other reasons the Government might give, that is a reason which they would hasten to repudiate. Then the intelligent foreigner might ask, "Is it because the divergences of belief between the Anglican Church and the Nonconformist sects are so great that it is impossible for them, though all calling themselves Christians, to consent to work together for the same great object ?" He would be told in answer that that was not the case. The greatest founders of Welsh Nonconformity were devoted members of the Anglican communion, and in the very days when the hon. member says that that communion was neglecting its duty. (Cheers.) They lived and died members of that communion ; and at this moment I understand that it is part of the charter of more than one of these great Nonconformist sects that they accept the articles of the Church of England. (Hear, hear.) It is, therefore, no divergence of belief which makes these gentlemen rush for the funds of the Church to which they do not belong. "Is it, then," our foreign inquirer might ask, "because the Church of England has changed its religion and given up opinions which it once held ?" He will be told that that is not so. By statute of this realm a Nonconformist body which for 25 years professes a particular faith unchanged, may keep the property originally given to it for other purposes. The English Church has maintained for 300 years and more her doctrines unchanged. And why is she to be deprived, with this long record behind her, of the privilege which you give to a Nonconformist body every 25 years if it desires to change its doctrines (Cheers.) Then the foreigner might ask, "If you are agreed that the Church in Wales preaches Christianity and a form of Christianity to which you have no objection, and has deserved to keep its endowments by consistent adhesion to its doctrines, is your object to deprive it of its endowments because experience shows that the cause of religion is not really furthered by the possession of material wealth ?" (Hear, hear.) One hon. gentleman appears to think that that is so. (Laughter.) It is not the opinion of the great body of the Nonconformists of this country, who have gladly accepted, and have reckoned among their greatest benefactors, those who endowed them with the worldly goods without which even spiritual work cannot be done. (Hear, hear.) Then the inquirer might ask, as a last resort, whether these funds were now useless for religious purposes, because those purposes were adequately provided for from other sources ; and whether those Nonconformist bodies, of which he would have heard so much, really fulfilled all the spiritual functions necessary for the welfare and spiritual health of the Welsh population. He would be told in answer that that was not the case. The hon. gentleman who has just sat down said that

IN EVERY GLEN IN WALES

the Nonconformists had erected their chapel. Have they found a pastor in every glen to minister to that chapel ? They know that they have not. (Cheers.) In one diocese alone about half the parishes are without any permanent pastor, and it is because the funds to provide the permanent pastor are wanting. And these bodies, who avowedly cannot carry out their spiritual functions efficiently for the population with which they deal are nevertheless so anxious to deprive a rival community of the means of carrying out its work that all higher considerations appear to be lost in that one overmastering desire. (Loud cheers.) I am afraid that the result of this cross-examination, if carried out, would be that, unless we are to draw our highest wisdom from analyses of the division lists of this House, there would appear no adequate reason which could move this Government, or any Government, to deprive the Church of Wales of its hereditary wealth. (Cheers.) The intelligent foreigner would discover that, while the Government may be animated by excellent motives, they are certainly animated by the desire for political support (loud cheers) ; that those at whose bidding they act are not so much behaving in a spirit of missionaries anxious to propagate the same truths, as in the spirit of rival traders in a neutral market. (Hear, hear.) The hon. member who has just spoken hardly concealed his view. He regarded the church endowments as bounties placed upon trade competitors, and he thought it decent and fitting to introduce into the spiritual sphere ideas which have no place outside the domain of the market and the quarrels of ordinary contending traders. (Cheers.) What would be thought of learned societies if they were not content with an honourable rivalry in extending the bounds of knowledge but were to devote their whole energies to depriving rival bodies of any advantages which they might have from State support, not for the purpose of sharing that support, but to give it to some objects wholly unconnected with science ? (Cheers.) Whatever words they used, whether they cloaked their policy under the name of scientific liberty and freedom, it would be easily perceived that they were really animated by jealousy, and by nothing else but jealousy. (Cheers.) It would be known that they were prepared to satrifice the ends of knowledge and the objects of science in order that they might not be outstripped im the race of discovery by some rival body of learned men. (Hear, hear.) Men of science would be for ever disgraced if they adopted such a policy. I cannot see that it is less disgraceful when it is adopted by Christians than when it is adopted by merely scientific men. (Cheers.) There is no epithet which I should be prepared to apply to men of science in such circumstances which ought not to be transferred without any alteration or diminution to the body of Nonconformists of whom the hon. member is the representative. (Cheers.) I cannot say how this battle of disestablishment, of which the first guns were fired on Thursday night, will end. I dare not venture to prophesy, for I do not know. But this I will say—that this is one of those causes in which, if we are to be defeated, I would rather perish with the side that loses than triumph with the side which is victorious. (Loud cheers.) I suppose we all attempt to gauge and estimate the forces which are silently at work moulding the future of society ; and I cannot help feeling—though I may be wrong—that they are on our side. (Cheers.) I believe now that the prospects of Church Establishment, even in the face of this Bill, are far brighter than they were a generation ago. (Hear, hear.) I think a new spirit is springing up. The democracy, which is slowly moulding for good or for evil the creed on which it will attempt to guide the destinies of this country, is not, as I think, in harmony with the kind of speech to which we have listened to-night, or with the ideas which lie behind those speeches. (Cheers.) I believe that they hold, as I hold, that for the welfare of the community this standing witness to great spiritual forces in every parish in the country is a vital necessity ; and that they will not allow the machinery by which these great objects are to be carried out to be impaired either to satisfy the greed of a too-economical ratepayer, or to satisfy the envy of rival Nonconformist sects. (Loud cheers.)

SIR GEORGE BIRDWOOD'S BUST.

THE writer on "Indian Affairs" in the *Times* has some pregnant remarks in different types of public instructors in India :—

> Sir Charles Elliott believes that the hostile attitude of the Indian Press is largely due to the books which we place in the hands of Indian schoolboys. We have fed them on the invectives of Milton and Burke, and they conceive, with their keen imitative faculty, that we stand to the people of India in the position of the worst of the Stuarts and the Georges towards the people of England. We have assured them that political economy is only an expansion of the principle of "laissez faire." This goes far to explain the readiness of the Native Press to oppose every constructive act of the Government, without examining whether its result will on the whole be beneficial or not. Misled by false analogies drawn from the text-books in our schools, they have reached a mental state in which any act of executive authority is an irritation. They have taken their teachers at their word, and no Government can please them but "faineant" one.
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> We gladly turn from the difficulties that underlie our political position in India to the private amenities by which those difficulties are softened and sometimes overcome. The great gathering at which the Governor of Bombay recently unveiled the memorial to Sir George Birdwood affords a proof that all races and creeds in India can unite to honour a good man. Lord Harris's description of the services rendered by Sir George Birdwood to India was an eloquent expansion of the words of another Governor of Bombay a quarter of a century ago. Sir Bartle Frere summarized Sir George Birdwood's Indian career as one of laborious exertion of long duration, unselfishly and unweariedly rendered. During the 26 years which have since elapsed Sir George has continued in England the same life of benevolent helpfulness to the true interests of India. Apart from his valuable contributions to oriental history, art literature, and research, he has been the counsellor and generous friend of many an Indian youth in this country in hours of trial, temptation, and sore need. He is one of the few Englishmen of a perfectly outspoken veracity who, without the influence of high offcial achievements, have won their way into the Indian hearts. Bombay has fitly chosen the magnificent hall of the University Library to contain the memorial of a man who has been a true Guru to three generations of its sons.

THE idea of an Autumn Session has now been abandoned in all quarters of the House. It proved to be extremely unpopular outside the ranks of the Irish and Welsh members, and many of these members will admittedly only be able to attend in the autumn at great personal inconvenience. If the Evicted Tenants Bill is proceeded with, the present Session can hardly finish before September, and the new Session will, presumably, begin in January. We believe that the Welsh members will not object to this if they obtain the required pledges.

AN action brought against Mr. Edward S. Tait, a Surgeon at Highbury, was tried yesterday before Mr. Justice Mathew and a Special Jury. The Plaintiff, Mark Ansell, a coachman, sprained his ankle when at Cromer, and was treated by the Defendant. Tuberculosis eventually appeared, and his foot had to be amputated, the other foot having also to be taken off at a later period. The plaintiff's ground of action was that the defendant ought to have discovered the tuberculosis sooner than he did ; but Sir W. Savory, who was called by the Defendant, said that in his belief Mr. Tait had given the plaintiff judicious advice, and that there was no unskilfulness, but rather evidence of care on his part. The jury stopped the case, and returned a verdict for the defendant.

LADY GERTRUDE STOCK writes : "I like 'Koko for the Hair' exceedingly, and prefer it to any I have ever used. My hair has certainly become thicker since I have used it, and does not come off as it did, and I say find it very pleasant and quite free from all the sticky, nasty stuff found in most other washes."—This testimonial speaks for itself. No lady or gentleman should be without Koko. It is specially suited for a hot climate, being refreshing and cooling, it cleanses the head of dandruff.

THE MARCH ON WASHINGTON.

MR. W. T. STEAD, who has just returned from the United States, writes as follows in the *Westminister Gazette* :—

The situation in the United States bears considerable resemblance to that existing in London before Bloody Sunday in Trafalgar-square. The *causa causans* in both cases is the same. The crux of the difficulty is to be found in the existence of a mass of willing workers who cannot find work, and who are driven to more or less aimless efforts to advertise their misery before the powers that be. The series of parades of the unemployed which filled London with alarm eight years ago, and which culminated in the suppression of the right of public meeting in Trafalgar-square, very closely resemble the marching of the "industrial armies" of Coxeyites towards Washington. In neither case were there more than a comparative handful of men actually on their feet as demonstrating unemployed. In both cases there gathered round the real unemployed irregular contingents of miscellaneous rascaldom, and in both cases the authorities, after a period of vacillation and indecision, veered round at last from sympathy to suppression. The only difference between the two phonomena is due to the difference of the area in which they occur. The fundamental effect which the Coxeyite march advertises to the world is that the United States, the richest country in the world, is at present suffering from an industrial depression more severe than that which affects any of the poorer countries of the Old World. According to impartial financial authorities like "Bradstreet," there were from three to four millions of workmen out of work in America last winter. In all the great cities the relief of the unemployed was the order of the day. In most of the country districts the problem of providing for the wandering workless was a source of constant anxiety. On the whole, the community got through the winter fairly well, although here and there there were sporadic outbursts of lawlessness which threatened something like a recurrence in the New World of the "jacquerie" of the Old. The unemployed took work greedily when it was offered. But the cause of the workers was sometimes discredited by the lawlessness of tramps who preferred plunder to labour. There were not wanting, however, even before last Christmas, signs for the unemployed were beginning to realise the fact that misery, impotent without organisation, can by organisation become strong. One of the most significant of the items in the newspapers in December was the following telegram from the Pacific Coast :—

> The army of unemployed is moving eastward from the Pacific in regular military fashion. Three hundred and fifty such men arrived in Colton, Cal., a week ago, en route to New Orleans, camped outside the city limit ran up an American flag on a pole, and sent a delegation into town to ask for rations. The men were of good appearance, clean and orderly, and evidently were not tramps. The parties of unemployed are organised into companies, with captains and regular roll-call. The officers serve two meals a day, all sharing alike when there is anything to share. The citizens of Colton gave this particular party 100lb. of bacon, piles of bread, and several sacks of potatoes, beans, and other provisions. The men wanted food to last them across the deserts of Arizona and New Mexico.

That was the forerunner of all that has recently happened. It marks a stage in the evolution of disorganised inarticulate misery into an oaganised articulate and menacing force, supported, at least in the first instance, by the sympathy of the populace. It is extremely difficult out of the mass of telegrams which bewilder the newspaper reader for anyone to follow the exact course of recent events in the States. But one thing stands out clearly. The Coxeyite march is itself a very small affair—so small indeed, that it is difficult to understand how such a careful journal as the "Spectator," for instance, should fall into the grotesque blunder of asserting that from every State outside New England bands from 500 to 1,200 strong are marching to Washington. Nothing can be further from the truth. The Coxeyite march is confined to three States—Ohio, California, and Montana. That is to say, the bands of marching miserables have only been formed in these three States, outside New England. The total number of marching demonstrators never seems to have exceeded 3,000 men. Coxey himself started from Massillon, in Ohio, with 100 men. The band swelled in fine weather to 650, and sank in snowstorms to 250. When he arrived in Washington he had only 400 men in camp. The California divisions crossed the wide expanse between the Pacific Slope and the Mississippi Valley by two lines of rail. The first division, about 900 strong, under "General" Lewis C. Fry, who was arrested as a vagrant at El Paso, in Texas, crossed by the Southern Pacific. The second division, under "General" Kelly, came by way of Utah, travelling in twenty-seven box cars as far as Omaha. It was the strongest band, but never numbered more than 1,200 men. Quite recently a band 500 men was formed in Mentana which seized a train on the Northern Pacific, and ran it for several hundred miles before they were caught. These four "armies" constitute all there is of Coxeyism militant. But Coxeyism latent is another matter. The number of the unemployed who bivouacked in Trafalgar-square in 1886 was comparatively as insignificant. But they represented a cause with which the masses of London workers were more or less in hearty sympathy. So it is in America to-day. The Coxeyites' voice, more or less incoherently, the vague popular feeling that something should be done to provide the workers with work.

When I was in Chicago I saw a good deal of Lieutenant Browne, who is Coxey's right-hand man. He was full of the scheme which has since been adopted as the programme of the marches on Washington. Briefly stated, his proposal was to employ the unemployed in making roads, and to raise the funds by issuing bonds not bearing interest against every mile of road constructed. He calculated that these bonds would be taken up as currency, and he was prepared to issue them to the tune of a hundred millions sterling. He was very persuasive, very earnest, and full of intense conviction. "Here," he said, "are 3,000,000 men willing to work. There is the country without highroads ; why not use your unemployed millions in making roads ? Nothing is more needed. And if you never issue a bond till its value has been banked, so to speak, by the actual construction of roadways amounting to twice the full value of the bond, what risk is there ? The making of good roads is the best investment of the labour and capital of a community. By one stroke you can restore prosperity, employ the unemployed, and provide America with the first essential of civilisation—good roads." So argued Browne, and so persuasive was his eloquence that the American Federation of Labour, then meeting at Chicago, after listening to his plea, passed a resolution calling upon Government to issue 500,000,000 dollars of not interest-bearing bonds, in order to enable the different States to construct roads in their respective territories. It was to give effect to this demand thus influentially endorsed, that the famous march on Washington was planned.

The watchword of the Coxeyite agaitation is "Death to the interest-bearing bond !" It is curious, as an illustration of the influence of the Old World on the New, that the Coxeyites believe in the possibility of financing road-making by the issue of bonds bearing no interest because of the success with which many years ago a Jersey Governor aided by the people of the channel islands built a market and paid for it in bonds which bore no interest, but which were subsequently paid off at par. What was done on a small scale in Jersey they propose to do on the largest scale in the State. Whether the Americans would be as willing to accept Mr. Coxey's bonds as the Channel Islands were to honour the I. O. U.'s of their Governor is a matter of vital importance on which Mr. Coxey seems to have no doubt. Other people are less sanguine. The capacity of the United States to absorb 500,000,000 dollars of paper currency, for that is what non-interest-bearing bonds amount to if they amount to anything, is very doubtful. But with currency-mongers, whether of the bimetallist or of the Rag Baby variety, it is in vain to argue, and the Coxeyites have no doubts.

The legislative programme is not limited to the demands of the Good Road Association. They have two Bills before Congress.

The Road Bill provides for the creation of a country road fund of 500,000,000dols. to be issued in non-interest-bearing bonds at the rate of 20,000,000dols. a month. The Bill also provides that all work shall be done by the day, which shall consist of eight hours, and that the lowest rate to be paid shall be 1dol. 50 cents. per day.

The other Bill authorises no-interest bearing loans to states, territories, counties, townships, municipalities, and incorporated towns or villages, for the purpose of making public improvements. Any of these authorities may borrow a sum or sums not exceeding one half the assessed value of their real estate. The money is to be issued in the form of 1dol., 2dols., 5dols 10dols., and 20dols. Treasury notes, which shall be full legal tender for all debts, public and private. The Government is to retain 1 per cent. for the expense of engraving and printing. The loan is to be repaid in twenty-five annual instalments of 4 per cent. each.

This is the scheme of the Coxeyites who are articulate. The industrial "armies" from California under Fry and Kelly are less precise. They want work, and having utterly failed to find it themselves they appeal to the Government to find it for them.

The Coxeyites are not armed. They repudiate all physical force. They call themselves the Commonweal of Christ: and they march behind a banner on which is emblazoned the picture of the Nazarene. Coxey and Browne are both deeply religious men. The Californian contingents are declared to be orderly and peaceable. The Governor of Texas expressly certifies that not a crime was committed by "General" Fry's men. Popular sympathy was unmistakably manifested on behalf of Kelly's division at Omaha. The demonstrators are honest men—mistaken, it may be, but ingenious enough to have devised a scheme of advertising their misery which has produced an effect far in excess of what anyone could have anticipated. With 3,000 penniless and unarmed men, Coxey has been able to excite the interest and arouse the attention of a whole nation. That is a great achievement, and its success will probably lead to other efforts in the near future which will be much more formidable than this spectacular parade. The flurry at Washington, the telegrams in the papers, and the evident uneasiness of the authorities all show how immense may be the effect of a very trifling concentration of organised misery at the centre of affairs. Coxey is an unknown but honest bankrupt. Browne is a visionary enthusiast. They have never had a thousand men within 500 miles of Washington. Yet what a sensation they have produced? Therein lies the significance and the warning of what intrinsically appears to be one of the most ridiculous of all modern agitations.

THE WELSH CHURCH BILL.

FIRST READING AGREED TO.

At a short sitting of the House of Lords, on April 30, a Return was agreed to, on the Motion of Lord Norton, showing the portions of the grant to County Councils from the Customs and Excise Duties in aid of technical education which had been appropriated to other purposes or had been allowed to accumulate without appropriation. The Charitable Trust Acts Amendment Bill passed through Committee, and their Lordships adjourned.

At no time was there a large attendance of members in the House of Commons, and even when Mr. Balfour spoke before dinner on the Welsh Disestablishment Bill the House was only half full. Most of the Ministerialists and nearly all the Irish members were in the lobby, library, or smoking-room, and though the Conservative benches were the best filled part of the House in the earlier hours of the sitting, they were but sparsely occupied. During the questions, Sir E. Grey informed Mr. Hogan that the Government had no reason to suppose that either of the other two Powers who were parties to the Act of the Berlin Conference of 1889 in reference to Samoa would consent to placing the islands under the New Zealand Government. Mr. Fowler informed Sir B. Samuelson that there was no foundation for the report that it was proposed to re-open the Mints in India for the free coinage of silver.

The Home Secretary having obtained leave to introduce a Bill to amend and extend the law relating to factories and workshops, Mr. Lloyd-George then resumed the Debate on the Home Secretary's Motion for leave to introduce the Welsh Disestablishment Bill. In a speech which was accompanied by much gesticulation, and which broke at times into passages of impassioned and indignant criticism of the conduct of the clergy in Wales, he maintained, in reply to some of the Opposition arguments of Thursday, that Wales was a nation, and adduced, as one of his proofs, an Act of Union between England and Wales. Being asked by Mr. Balfour what its date was, he could not remember, but said it was an Act of the time of Henry VIII. In refuting an allegation that Nonconformity was a declining force in Wales, he proceeded to read some statistics, and on being asked what he was quoting from he replied that it was the "Contemporary Review." This caused some ironical laughter among the members of the Opposition. The sole objection which he stated to the Bill was that it allowed incumbents to retain their livings during their lives, which he declared, would be an inducement to disturbance. He inveighed with some fierceness against the Welsh Bishops of past times as raiders, policemen, and spies, and accused the Bishops and clergy of the present time of being bent on Anglicising and Anglicanising the people.

Mr. Balfour ridiculed his production of the "Contemporary Review" as an authority on the relative strength of the Church and Nonconformity in Wales, and provoked great laughter by reading the preamble of the so-called Act of Union, which asserted in the most positive manner that Wales had always been incorporated in England, and formed part of it. Over and over again in his speech he rebuked Mr. Lloyd-George with great severity for the harsh, bitter, and violent terms with which he had reproached the clergy in Wales. He was not ashamed, said Mr. Balfour, but he ought to have been ashamed of the accusations he had made against them; he seemed to regard them as political opponents more than as men engaged in work with which he, as a Christian gentleman, ought to sympathise. Mr. Balfour then proceeded to criticise the Bill. As to the advowsons, he said that a grosser case of spoliation could not be conceived. As to the cathedrals, the Government desired them to be kept as national monuments; but they would have been national ruins long ere now but for the money spent on them by the Church of England. Their confiscation by the Bill would produce the profoundest irritation. Then as to the terms granted to the incumbents, the Bill did them a grievous injustice in reducing the capitalising power of their office. Finally, in regard to the making over of the funds to the parochial authorities, he dwelt upon the possibility of their misapplication, the village squabbling and quarrelling to which their administration would give rise, and the enormous inequalities that would occur in different counties and parishes in Wales, and the disproportion between the parochial property and the population. In a closing passage, which was listened to with profound attention, he said he did not know how the battle of Disestablishment was to end, but if it was lost to the Church it was one of those causes in which he would rather perish with the side that lost than triumph with the side that won, a sentiment that produced vociferous cheering from the Opposition.

Mr. Rees Davies, as a Welsh member, supported the Bill, though it was not all he could desire. Professor Jebb contended that the fact that thirty-one Welsh members to three were in favour of the Bill did not settle the question, and he hoped the Government would take the collective sense of the country upon it before the Bill became law. Mr. H. Roberts said that all that the Welsh members desired was equality and justice. Mr. Vicary Gibbs described the Bill as plunder, and warned the House that the plunder of the Church in Wales would not stop there, but would extend to every form of property. After some remarks from Mr. Egerton Allen, Sir R. Temple said that the Bill was a gigantic bribe to the ratepayers of Wales. Major Jones, also a Welsh member, maintained that the voluntary system of religion had supplied the religions wants of sixty-five per cent. of the people against the twenty-five per cent. supplied by the Church of England. Mr. Gathorne-Hardy regarded the Bill as aimed at the Establishment in England as well as Wales. Mr. D. Thomas, as a Welsh member, objected to the parochial destination of the Church Fund, but he supported the Bill, which was opposed at some length by Lord Wolmer.

Mr. Bryce, in reply, stated that the Government did not propose that the tithes which belonged to a particular place should be allocated to that parish alone; but they contemplated that in the application of funds, while there should be due regard to the interests of the parish, schemes were to be framed with a view to the country at large to which they should be applied. He further stated that the Government did not intend that the fund should be applied so as to relieve the rates. On the contrary, they intended to take steps to prevent any such application of the fund. He then proceeded to defend the principle of the Bill, arguing that the object of the Government had been to deal with the utmost fairness and justice with all persons concerned. He maintained the right of the nation to direct the application of the tithe, and expressed his conviction that the Church of England in Wales would be stronger after Disestablishment than it was at present. The Bill was then brought in and read a first time a few minutes before midnight. The remaining Orders were disposed of, and the House adjourned.

A telegram from Buenos Ayres, dated April 29, says that Jabez Balfour is ill. He complains that the dampness of his prison cell has brought about a complication of diseases, and has permanently injured his constitution. A medical officer has examined him, and he reports that Balfour is suffering from diabetes and chronic rheumatism of the joints. A return to prison in Balfour's present condition would, the report says, be fatal to him. An impression prevails in some quarters that Jabez is not so ill, but that he might undertake the fatigue of a journey across the frontier. This view has been energetically pressed upon the attention of the Argentine Government. As a consequence a close watch is now kept upon the private house where he lodges, a corporal and four soldiers, armed with rifles, being always on guard there. A private watch is also maintained. The chances of an early extradition have not improved. A large section here will be surprised if he is ever surrendered to Great Britain.

THE CONSTANT USE of Fothergill's Madona, keeps at bay the enemies of the Human Body in tropical climates, Rheumatism, Torpid Liver, Itchy Skin, and Stone in the Bladder. Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.—MADON SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

DEATH DUTIES.

Sir W. V. Harcourt sends the following letter to the *Times* in support of his Budget speech:—

Sir,—I am surprised that you should challenge the proposition, set forth in my financial statement, that no man has any natural right to control the succession to his property after his death, and that the power to make wills or settlements in succession is the creation of positive law, which prescribes the limits and conditions of such power. A Budget speech is not the place to argue out first principles, or to accumulate authorities establishing self-evident propositions. I never happen to have seen the doctrine on which I relied disputed before, and I had supposed it was universally accepted as an axiom both of jurisprudence and of political economy. I am still more astonished that you should rely on the authority of Blackstone to controvert this proposition, because I think no writer has set forth this elementary maxim in a clearer or more popular form.

After stating that the natural and original foundation of private property is occupancy, he proceeds to point out that:—

The most universal and effectual way of abandoning property is by the death of the occupant, when, both the actual possession and intentions of keeping possession ceasing, the property, which is founded upon such possession and intention, ought also to cease of course. For, naturally speaking, the instant a man ceases to be, he ceases to have any dominion, else, if he had a right to dispose of his acquisitions one moment beyond his life, he would also have a right to direct their disposal for a million of ages after him, which would be highly absurd and inconvenient.

He then adverts to the social confusion which would arise from leaving the property of the deceased derelict, to be scrambled for by the first comers. The State therefore undertakes to regulate the succession to the property. But, as he indicates, this was not done at first or principally by the grant of testamentary power to the deceased. In some countries the power to make wills was conceded, in others it was withheld.

In Rome wills were unknown till the laws of the twelve tables were compiled, which first gave the right of bequeathing; and among the northern nations, particularly among the Germans, testaments were not received into use. And this variety may serve to evince that the right of making wills and disposing of property after death is merely a creation of the civil State, which has pemitted it in some countries and denied it in others; and even where it is permitted by law it is subjected to different formalities and restrictions in almost every nation under heaven.

In the earlier times the State absolutely settled the succession and left nothing to the discretion of the deceased. Blackstone says:—The right of inheritance on descent to the children and relations seems to have been allowed much earlier than thet right of devising by testament.

And again:—

While property continued only for life testaments were useless and unknown; and when it became inheritable the inheritance was long indefeasible, and the children or heirs-at-law were incapable of exclusion by will.

Even after testamentary power was conceded it was granted only to a very limited extent. The same writer adds:—

But we are not to suppose that the power of bequeathing extended originally to all a man's personal estate. On the contrary, Granvill will inform us that by the common law, as it stood in the reign of Henry the Second, a man's goods were to be divided into three equal parts, of which one went to his heirs or lineal descendants, another to his wife, and the third was at his own disposal. . . . The shares of the wife and children were called their reasonable parts, and the writ *de rationabili parte bonorum* was given to recover them.

This is still the rule in most Continental States. He proceeds:—

Wills, therefore, and testaments, rights of inheritance, and successions are all of them creatures of the civil or municipal laws, and accordingly are in all respects regulated by them, every distinct country having different ceremonies and requisites to make a testament completely valid; neither does anything vary more than the right of inheritance under different national establishments. In England, particularly, this diversity is carried to such a length as if it had been meant to point out the power of the laws in regulating the succession to property, and how futile every claim must be that has not its foundation in the positive rules of the State.

And he adds:—

With us in England, till modern times, a man could only dispose of one-third of his moveables from his wife and children; and in general no will was permitted of lands till the reign of Henry VIII., and then only for a certain portion; for it was not till after the Restoration that the power of devising real property became so universal as at present.

This is my answer to the objection you take to my statement that in England "the State had claimed and exercised the power of disposing of the dead man's property as it pleased." It is my reply to your assertion that "the rights of the State are in a far truer sense the creation of positive law than the rights of the testators." I leave your readers to decide between these two conflicting propositions.

You further demur to my statement that the State took its share by an anterior title out of the property of the deceased as a first charge upon it. You appear wholly to have overlooked the conditions under which land (which in former days constituted far the larger part of the national wealth) was held for six centuries under the feudal system. There was no such property in England as allodial land. All landed estates owed suit and service to the Crown—which represented for such purposes the State. The cost of national expenditure, and especially the defence of the realm, was borne by the Crow, and the Crown met these costs in a chief degree from the taxation of the land and the personal services of the landowner (afterwards commuted for a fixed charge), the whole land of England being held mediately or immediately of the King as lord paramount. I will not oppress your readers with the intricate learning of tenures, which they may read in Littleton or Wright. It will suffice to point out that the State taxed the land of the tenant *in capite*, held by knight service, during his lifetime by "aids:" after his death the successor was charged with reliefs, as a fine for taking up the estate; but above all by primer seisin, by virtue of which the Crown actually had the right to enter upon and take possession of the whole estate of the deceased, and held it until the successor "sued out his livery," the Crown taking one year's profits. This was a death duty under the name of "firstfruits," which was likewise claimed by the Pope as the first year's profit of every benefice. This was the case when the successor was of age, but when the heir was a minor the Crown held the estate and took all the profits during the minority, and the successor was unable to obtain possession until he had "sued out his livery," or *Ouster le main*, on coming of age. These primary claims by the State on the landed property of the deceased were established, as Coke says, "for a military purpose—viz., for the defence of the realm by the King's own principal subjects," and "the personal attendance in night service growing troublesome and inconvenient in many respects the tenants found means to compound for them under then ame of *escuage*.

Such was the land taxation in the feudal period. It was the subject of much abuse and extortion, and Empson and Dudley (the Inland Revenue Commissioners of Henry VII.) paid the penalty of its too rigid exaction. But it proves, I think pretty conclusively, the proposition you dispute—viz., that "the State exercised the right to claim its share of the dead man's estate before his successors can touch a penny of it." This was the right which the State did claim and exercise over the greater part of the land of England for 600 years. These military tenures, with the "Court of Wards and Liveries," and their fiscal consequences, were justly abolished at the Restoration, and the landed aristocracy contrived to get rid of the "special burthen" on the land. It was admitted, however, that the Crown (in other words, the State was entitled to a commutation of these revenues by way of compensation. The manner in which this was effectd was very characteristic. Hallam describes it with a humour in which that solid writer does not often indulge:—

No great difference of opinion subsisting as to the expediency of taking away the military tenures, it remained only to decide from what sources the commutation revenue should spring. Two schemes were suggested—the one a permanent tax on lands held in chivalry (which, as distinguished from those in soccage, were alone liable to the feudal burthens), the other an excise on beer and some other liquors. "It is evident that the former was founded on a just principle, while the latters transferred a particular burthen to the community. But the self-interest which so unhappily predominates, even in representative assemblies, with the aid of the courtiers, who knew that an excise, increasing with the riches of the country, was far more desirable for the Crown than a fixed land tax" caused the former to be carried through by the very small majority of two voices.

From that date for nearly two centuries "the selfinterest which so unhappily predominated even in representative assemblies" succeeded inresisting any death duty being levied upon the success to land, for the land, tax may beion to taken to be the equivalent of the "Aids" rather than the "Reliefs."

This letter has extended so far beyond my intentions that I will not dilate on the principle of graduated taxation. You deny that the passage from Adam Smith, which (for what reason I know not) you say "I have probably forgotten," is reconcileable with that principle. I remember the passage very well—it is the hornbook of finance—but I place upon it a different construction from that for which you contend. You dispute that the ability to pay a tax has any relation to "what the person enjoying the property *can afford to pay*." You add, "it is impossible to adjust with fairness these and innumerable other inequalities of *personal* ability, and no sensible man would attempt it." I cannot expect that you should admit me into the ranks of "sensible men," but possibly you might include SirS. Northcote and Mr. Goschen in that respectable category. I should therefore be glad to know on what principle Sir S. Northcote, by the system of abatements, taxed every one with an income below £400 per annum at a lower rate per pound to the income-tax than those above that figure. And upon what ground Mr. Goschen exempted all estates under a capital value of £10,000 from his New Estate Duty. I had always supposed that these distinctions were made on the specific principle of "personal ability," and that the persons below the line are relieved and the persons above it charged, because the former could not "afford to pay" and the latter could. I conclude I am wrong, but if so, I should be glad to be informed on what principle these "sensible men" grounded their discrimination, both in the case of income and of capital.

You claim exemption for Blenheim, Chatsworth, Wentworth, Castle-Howard, Burleigh, Hatfield, Longleat. You ask, "How are the contents of these palaces to be valued? By what rule, if any, are books pictures, and other valuable but perishable commodities to be appraised?" That seems a somewhat astonishing question. Is it possible that you are not aware that personalty of this description is, and always has been, valued and appraised—though often very inadequately—for Probate Duty on the death of each successor on its principal value? You seek to distinguish between property yielding income and property which yields little or no income. The present law as regards personalty knows no such distinction. Diamonds yield no income, but they pay Probate Duty. The application of such a distinction to the case of realty alone is the most signal injustice of existing system. There is an enormous mass of property yielding an insignificant present income, but of great saleable value, such as building land, ground values, reversions, &c., which practically nothing in the shape either of income-tax or of Death Duty.

You demand exemption for "the lordly mansions which constitute one of the ornaments of our land," whilst the leasehold of a moderate house pays upon its capital value. If that is the sense in which you read the doctrines of Adam Smith, that men should "*contribute in proportion to their interests in the estate*," I must respectfully ask leave to differ from such a conclusion.

THE EARTHQUAKES IN GREECE.

TERRIBLE LOSS OF LIFE.

Shocks of earthquake still continue, especially in the districts that have chiefly suffered, but they are growing less violent. The principal centre of disturbance is Atalanti, the capital of Locris, whose inhabitants have all fled to the mountains, being afraid that the entire town was going to be swallowed up. The surface of the earth there has, at all events, sunk in, and the sea rushed in over the land for a distance of over thirty metres, invading the neighbouring villages.

The earthquake shocks were preceded by subterranean reports resembling the firing of artillery. The damage done to property is everywhere considerable. The entire Eparchy or district of Locris is affected, where a population of one hundred thousand souls are altogether destitute of food and shelter, and are unable to help themselves. The Government is doing everything in its power to succour the terrified people, whose entire province is now a heap of ruins.

A telegram received from Aedipsos, not far from Atalanti, states that the thermal springs at that place have grown considerably larger. New jets of hot water have burst forth from the earth and are flowing abundantly. The people of Atalanti are of opinion that the wave or surf which has just invaded the land is similar to that described ay Thucydides as a consequence of an earthquake in ancient times.

Athens, April 27.

At twenty minutes past nine this evening, during the usual Friday evening procession of the Epitaphion, there was a fresh and strong earthquake shock lasting fifteen seconds.

Telegrams received here show that the disturbance again covered a wide area, the shock being felt very severely at Thebes, Lamia, Larissa, Volo, Chalcis, and Patras, and in the Islands of Syra on the east and Zante on the west.

In Thebes not a house is left standing.

At Lamia the walls of the prison were partially destroyed, and in the confusion some of the prisoners escaped from the guards.

April 28, 10-0 a.m.

The shocks of earthquake continue, although with less violence.

In the village of Drachmani, between Livadia and Arachova, two women have been killed.

At several places in the neighbourhood of Atalanti the ground is sinking.

The terror and distress among the stricken people are untold.

April 29.

Passion week of 1894 will long be memorable among the Greeks. For eight whole days the country has been shaken from end to end. Hundreds of thousands of the inhabitants have been left homeless and destitute. It is doubtful whether Greece has suffered any greater disaster since the earthquake in ancient times recorded by Thucydides. The rich fertile country on either side of the Euripus, the home of 300,000 hardworking peasants, is the scene of this dreadful catastrophe. The town of Chalcis is almost uninhabitable, as are also the villages of Limni and Xerochori, the prosperous inhabitants of which have fled from their devastated homes. The churches are in ruins, and during the whole of this week the inhabitants spent the nights in the open air, praying for mercy from Heaven. The disaster, however, has been still greater on the mainland. The whole coastline from the site of the ancient port of Larymna up to Thermopylae, together with the more inland districts of Thebes, Orchomenos, Livadia, and Delphi, have suffered terribly. All the towns and villages lie in ruins, and the households, which till now have been well supplied with grain, olives, oil, tobacco, and cotton, are starving. Private and official reports from the districts, far from exaggerating, actually fall short of the sad truth.

The King, who lately returned from the scene of disaster, was deeply moved by the horror and pain of the sights he witnessed, and it is said his Majesty intends shortly to visit Thebes and Livadia.

Equally distressing are the accounts given by the Minister of the Interior regarding his visit to Thebes, Livadia, and Lokris. In the last-named district alone there have been more than 300 victims; 233 bodies have already been extricated from the ruins, but many are still buried beneath the fallen houses. The injured are no fewer in number.

The Government is doing all it can to relieve the afflicted, and is sending food and other necessaries as quickly as possible; but the visitation has swept so suddenly over so wide a district that it is beyond the power of the authorities, with the means at their disposal, to afford prompt and efficient aid. All the steamers available are constantly conveying provisions, tents, and timber for the construction of sheds for the stricken people.

The inhabitants of Atalanti have fled to the hills in fear of the constant earthquake shocks. No fewer than 365 have occurred in the space of 7½ hours and fissures have opened in the earth over an area of ten kilometres. The sea, owing to a large seismic wave, encroached upon the land some 18 or 20 metres. Huge masses of rock have fallen down from the mountains, and from the depths of the earth are heard rumblings and reports resembling the sound of distant cannon. The shore on the Eubœan side has sunk two metres. At the Sulphur Springs of Aidipso torrents of hot water issued forth, and fresh springs have appeared on the extinct crater. The centre of the disturbance lies in the district between Larymna and the Malian Gulf, but the whole of Greece—from Sparta and Kalamata to Larissa and Trikala—has suffered shocks, and from Patras to the remotest island of the Cyclades more or less damage has been done to the houses and churches.

It is understood that the Government are of opinion that it is necessary to proceed with the Evicted Tenants Bill in the course of the present Session. In view of this fact, the majority of the Welsh Members are willing to accept an arrangement by which the Welsh Disestablishment Bill will be made the first and sole business at the beginning of a new Session. A communication to this effect has been made to the Liberal Whips. It is understood that if an agreement is arrived at upon this basis the Government will still make an effort to carry the Welsh Disestablishment Bill to a Second Reading after Whitsuntide.

To preserve the complexion against wind, heat irritating dust, &c., against wounds, burns, abrasion the best application is Toilet "Lanoline."—From al Chemists and Druggists in Auber.

THE TRIAL OF EMILE HENRY.

VERDICT AND SENTENCE.

On the resumption, in Paris, on the 28th ult., of the trial of Emile Henry for the murder of police-constables and others by an explosion in the Rue des Bons Enfants in November, 1892, and for the outrage in the Cafe du Terminus in February, M. Meyer, the Examining Magistrate, gave evidence in respect to what became of the Prisoner between November 22, 1892, and February 12 of this year, when he committed the outrage at the Cafe du Terminus. Witness said on the occasion of an attempted robbery committee by four masked men at the house of Madame Figuefleur, the Prisoner was suspected of being one of them. The description of two of the men corresponded with that of Henry and Ortis. They had taken up their abode in the neighbourhood, and had announced that they were thinking of establishing a manufactory. One of them, who had taken the name of Flitpot, and declared that he was the son of a rich Englishman, was believed to be Henry. The Prisoner was confronted with the Mayor of Saint Sauver, who had business relations with Flirpot, and he recognised him as being that individual.

Prisoner.—Yes, but I protested with the greatest energy, for I knew nothing about it.

Witness.—It is true that you pretested, but the Mayor maintained his assertion that you and Flitpot were one and the same person.

M. Dupuy, the art decorator, who was Henry's employer in November, 1892, said he was always satisfied with the Prisoner's services. When the news of the explosion was brought to his establishment the Prisoner showed considerable emotion, but not more than the workmen. Witness did not believe Henry's confession that he committed the crime of that month. He could not have executed the commissions he did between ten and twelve o'clock, and also deposited the infernal machine in Avenue de l'Opera.

Prisoner (interrupting).—Most certainly I carried the bomb there myself.

Witness produced the Press copy of letters written by the Prisoner in a firm hand on the afternoon of November 8, 1892.

M. Bernard, the Police Commissary who had been charged to do what the Prisoner had said he did after he left M. Dupuy's on November 8, declared that he accomplished it in less time than the Prisoner did.

Other witnesses, who sold the materials with which Henry manufactured the infernal machine, left no one doubt as to the sincerity of the Prisoner's confession that he was the author of the outrage.

M. Girard, Director of the Municipal Laboratory, said he believed the Prisoner had accomplices, for no could have adjusted the lid of the machine unaided.

Dr. Goupie said he had known Henry's father, and had attended him during his last illness. He died of congestion of the brain. The Prisonor once had a bad attack of typhus fever. In his opinion, the Prisoner was mad and irresponsible.

The Prisoner interrupting, angrily: Oh no! I am not a madman, I have all my wits about me.

Witness, nevertheless, insisted on the point. As he was leaving the witness-box, the Prisoner said to him: I thank you for having tried to save my head, but I don't want to save it. I know perfectly well what I am doing. You have spoken of an attack of typhus fever, but I obtained my successes at school after that fever, which proves that my head is sound. You have also said that my father died of congestion of the brain; but you know the cause was purely accidental, as it was the mercurial vapours of his workshop. I repeat that I am not mad, and am, on the contrary, entirely responsible for what I have done.

Madame Henry was called as the last Witness for the defence. The Judge said he had refused the request of the Prisoner's Counsel to allow Madame Henry to be present at the trial, but, to carry his point, he had summoned her as a Witness. The Prisoner had written to request that the authorisation for his mother to be present might be refused. As the Prisoner now again begged the Judge not to permit his mothher to enter the witness-box, saying, I wil not expose myself to seeing my mother faint from emotion, Madame Henry was not ushered in.

The Public Advocate summed up the case against the Prisoner, and demanded that sentence of death should be passed.

The Prisoner was then permitted to make a lengthy statement, which he did, *viva voce*. In the course of it he said:—

"I am responsible before but one tribunal, which is myself, and I am indifferent to the verdict of any other. I only desire to give you an explanation of my acts, and to tell you how I was led to accomplish them. I have been an Anarchist only a short time. It was scarcely before the middle of the year 1891 that I threw myself into the Revolutionary movement. I had been told that the social institutions were based on justice and equality, and I found myself surrounded by lies and rascalitys. All I saw was revolting to my nature. I became the enemy of a society which I judged to be criminal. Scientific studies had gradually initiated me into the play of the natural forces. I was, therefore, a materialist and an atheist. I had understood that the hypothesis God was set aside by modern science, which no longer needed it. The religious and authoritative code of morals based on a falsity must then disappear. What then was the new code of morals, in harmony with the laws of nature, destined to regenerate the old world and give birth to a happy humanity? It was when asking myself this question that I became acquainted with a few Anarchists, whom I now to-day still consider the best men I have ever known."

Speaking of the termination of the miners strike at Carmaux, the Prisoner said:—

"The Company resumed work, and the shareholders congratulated themselves upon the dividends they hoped to receive. It was then I made up my mind to throw into that concert of happy strains a voice the *bourgeois* had already heard, but which they thought had died with Ravachol—that of dynamite. I wished to show the *bourgeoisie* that there would be henceforth no unalloyed joys for them, that their insolent triumphs would be marred, that their golden calf would tremble violently on its pedestal, until the final shake which should throw it low in mire and blood. At the same time, I wished to make the colliers understand that there is but one set of men, the Anarchists, who sincerely feel with them in their sufferings, and who are ready to avenge them. Those men do not sit in Parliament like M. Guesde and his associates, but they march to the guillotine. I, therefore, prepared an iron pot. For a moment, the accusation with which Ravachol had been taunted came into my mind—what about innocent victims? But I soon solved the question. The house where the Carmaux Company had its offices was inhabited by *bourgeois* only; there would, consequently, be no innocent victims. The whole of the *bourgeoisie* live on the exploitation of the wretched; they must, as a body, expiate their crimes. It was then, with an absolute certainty of the legitimacy of my action, that I deposited the pot at the door of the Company's offices."

Henry next dealt with his second crime, that at the Cafe du Terminus. He said he had come to Paris over the Vaillant affair, and had witnessed the formidable repression which followed the Palais Bourbon attempt and the Draconian measures taken by the Government against the Anarchists. The Anarchist was regarded as a wild beast, hunted on all sides, whose extermination was clamoured for in every key by the *bourgeois* Press. At length M. Raynal, Minister of the Interior, declared from the tribune of the Chamber that the measures taken by the Government had had a good result, and that they had spread terror in the Anarchist camp. The Prisoner, continued:—

"But, *messieurs bourgeois*, you reckoned without your host. You had arrested hundreds of persons, you had violated many homes; but there were yet outside the walls of your prison men of whose existence you were ignorant, who witnessed your hunting down of the Anarchists, and who were out awaiting the favonrable moment, in their turn to hunt down the hunters. M. Raynal's words constituted a challenge thrown down to the Anarchists; the glove was picked up. The bomb of the Cafe du Terminus is the reply to all your violations of liberty, to your arrests, to your domiciliary searches, to your laws on the Press, to your wholesale expulsions of foreigners, and to your guillotinings. You ask why go and attack peaceful citizens at a cafe listening to music, and who perhaps are neither Magistrates, nor Deputies, nor functionaries. The answer is very simple. The Anarchists were treated as a whole without distinction. One single man, Vaillant, had thrown a bomb; ninetenths of the Anarchists did not even know him. That did not matter. Wholesale persecution followed. Everyone who had any connection with an Anarchist was hunted down. Since you thus make a whole party responsible for the acts of one single man, and because you strike at all the Anarchists, we do the same; we strike at all the *bourgeois*. The *bourgeoisie* must be made to understand that those who have suffered are weary of their sufferings, that they are showing their teeth, and striking all the more brutally because they have been treated with brutality. They have no respect for human life, because the *bourgeois* themselves had none."

After drawing a picture of the miseries suffered by the families of the working men who were without work, the Prisoner concluded as follows:—

"I do not deceive myself. I know my acts are not yet understood by the great masses of the population, who are insufficiently prepared. Even among the workmen for whom I have struggled many, misled by your journals, believe me their enemy. But that is of little importance; I care for the opinion of no one. I am also well aware that there are individuals calling themselves Anarchists who reject any sort of solidarity with those who practise propaganda by deed. They seek to establish a subtle distinction between the theorists and the terrorists, but the influence they pretend to exercise over the revolutionary movement is *nil*. To-day the field is open for action, without weakness and without retreat. We are determined neither to pardon nor to stumble, and we will continue marching forward till the Revolution, the aim of our efforts, comes at last to crown our work in rendering the world free. In this pitiless war we have declared against the *bourgeoisie* we demand no pity. We deal out death, and we shall know how to meet it. It is, therefore, with indifference I await your verdict. I know my head is not the last you will cut off; others will fall for the starving are beginning to learn the way to your great cafes and to your Grand Terminus and Foyot Restaurants. You will add other names to the sanguinary list of our dead. You have hanged us at Chicago, decapitatated us in Germany, garrotted us at Xeres, shot us at Barcelona, guillotined us at Montbrison and at Paris; but what you can never do is to destroy Anarchism. Its roots are too deep. It is born in a rotten society which is falling to pieces. It is a violent reaction against the established order of things. It represents aspirations towards equality and liberty which are storming existing authority. It is everywhere and impalpable. It will end by killing you. Messieurs les Jures, that is what I had to say to you. You will now hear my counsel. Your laws impose a counsel on every prisoner; my family has chosen M. Hornbostel. Whatever he may say must in no way alter what I have said. My declarations are the exact expression of my thought; I hold to them without modification."

This speech produced much sensation. After My Hornbostel had sought to demonstrate that the Prisoner was not of sound mind, the Jury withdrew to consider their verdict. At a quarter past seven o'clock they returned and pronounced the prisoner to be guilty, without extenuating circumstances. Consequently Emile Henry was condemned to death.

After pronouncing sentence the Judge told the Prihe had three days for appeal to the Court of Cassation. Henry replied, in a disdainful tone: "I will not profit by it." Then, as he was leaving the dock, he shouted "Courage, Companions! *Vive l' Anarchie!*"

It is stated that the condemned man slept soundly last night, and that he shows no signs of weakness. He is perfectiy calm, and persists in his refusal to sign an appeal.

SIR CHARLES DILKE AND LORD ROSEBERY.

Sir Charles Dilke contributes an article to the "North American Review," entitled "Lord Rosebery's Administration." He recalls that in 1891 he urged that either Lord Rosebery or Lord Spencer should be the next Prime Minister, but admits that the movement against the House of Lords has greatly influenced the situation since then. The sudden selection of Lord Rosebery by the Queen, at the suggestion of Mr. Gladstone, after consultation with his Cabinet, came as a surprise to the Liberal Party, so general was the feeling that Sir William Harcourt ought to have been offered the succession and had the National Liberal Federation been the wholly independent body which it used to be before 1880, there can be no doubt that meetings would have been called throuoht the country, which would have pronounced in Sir William's faour. On the other hand, on reflection, a great number of those who would have taken up this position have been convinced that for electoral purposes the new Prime Minister undoubtedly increases the popularity of the Liberal Party in Scotland, and the same selection decreases the unpopularity of the Liberal Party in London. The West Riding of Yorkshire and Lancashire, where there are great numbers of Liberal or of doubtful seats, are mined by the operations of the Independent Labour Party. Lord Rosebery is less unpopular with the Independent Labour Party. The personality of Mr. Asquith is to be counted on Lord Rosebery's side. The most popular of the younger members, Mr. Acland, Mr. Buxton, and Sir Edward-Grey, belongs to the same school. Now for the other side. The movement against the House of Lords fights strongly against Lord Rosebery, unless he will have the courage to ask the country to send him to the House of Commons in the manner to be presently described. If he does not absolutely renounce his personal wishes in favour of a reformed, but a strong and, indeed, strengthened Chamber, he will, sooner or later, come into collision with all that is active in the Liberal Party. If he will put himself at the head of a movement against the Peers, he, as a Peer, as a man not only of considerable ability and power of speech, but also of great wealth and station, will be a stronger leader against the House of Lords than those who have not these advantages. But as one proceeding on the old lines of the Constitution he will be weak indeed. Proceeding to forecast the probable course of events, Sir Charles Dilke refers to the Bill introduced by the eldest sons of three Peers, enabling Peers to sit in the Commons. Even Conservatives begin to see that reform of the House of Lords and maintenance of the House of Lords in its present form are alike impossible, and they seem inclined to meet us on the limitation of the veto, but in a sense which would be fatal to the Liberal party. This would drive us to a dissolution on every important measure, and the effect might be that Conservatives would be in power for six years at a time, and the Liberal Party for six months. The course which the Government will be driven to take, if they are able to carry their Budget, will be to pledge themselves to carry both the Evicted Tenants Bill and the Welsh Church Bill, which they can only do by causing Parliament to sit once more right through the year. Then, early in 1895, they will have to introduce a Bill for limitation of the veto of the House of Lords. On this Bill the dissolution will take place. If democratic influences prevail with the present Cabinet, the election of 1895 may give the Liberal Party its last triumph before it gives way to the rapidly changing conditions of Society in this old country.

KING MILAN IN SERVIA.

A Ukase by the King of Servia, cancelling the law against ex-King Milan and the Resolution of the Skupshtina against Queen Natalie, and granting to both the Royal parents full restitution of their rights and privileges as members of the Royal House, was Gazetted on the 29th ult. and simultaneously notified to all the Courts of Europe. It is countersigned by all the Ministers and preceded by the statement of reasons by the Government, in which it is pointed out that the law of March, 1892, which was based on a document signed by King Milan, and the Resolution of March, 1891, by them very nature could only derive a temporary value from the minority of the King; that both conflicted with the Constitution, which neither the Skupshtina nor Regents had the right to alter, and that they were also opposed to the law of nature. There can, however, be no doubt that the Ukase is illegal, and constitutes an additional violation of the existing laws of the country, being, if I am not mistaken, the third "Coup d' Etat" of the young King since his accession. The object is to give the Royal parents a means of protection against news paper attacks, as members of the Royal House, and to pave the way for the appointment of King Milan as Commander in Chief or Chief Inspector of the Servian Army, with a regular salary. The ex-King is popular with the Army, and the ex-Queen is even more so. She can now return when she likes, but it is doubtful whether she will pay more than an occasional visit to Belgrade if King Milan takes his residence permanently in the Royal Kon[illegible] up [illegible]. The new Cabinet is acting with [illegible] great energy. Arrests are made every day. [illegible] Professors of the University and the Grammar [illegible] Schools, if they happen to be Radicals, are [illegible] Radical function[illegible] being dismissed, and the last whom he [illegible] will soon be able to join those small [illegible] displaced. From time to time there are [illegible] tax-collecting riots in the country districts; out, on the other hand, the bands of robbers are being energetically and successfully pursued. The weak point in the situation is still the difficulty in paying the foreign coupons, as well as the salaries of the Army and the officials.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 5th May, 1894, on 461 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,07,000	3,65,000	4,000	4,76,000
Or per mile of Railway	232	792	9	1,033
For previous 17 weeks of half-year.	17,04,511	41,36,209	99,278	59,39,998
Total for 18 weeks.	18,11,511	45,01,209	1,03,278	64,15,998
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,07,509	3,67,908	1,685	4,77,102
Per mile of Ry do.	233	798	4	1,035
Total to corresponding date do.	18,33,869	43,93,239	73,696	63,05,804

Decrease for the week.......... Rs. 1,102

Increase to date.......... 1,10,194

King Alexander has issued a Royal Ukase annulling the measures taken by the former Regents and the Skupshtina against the ex-King Milan and Queen Natalie as unconstitutional. The Ukase further restores to the King's parents their constitutional rights as members of the Royal House.

MR. GLADSTONE'S TRANSLATIONS OF HORACE.

The May number of the "Nineteenth Century" contains five specimens of the literary work to which it is understood that Mr. Gladstone is devoting part of his leisure—a translation of the Odes of Horace into English verse. The present selection is confined to what he calls the Love Odes, but two, at least, consist of humorous—and rather heartless—raillery at ladies who are represented as past their prime. It is in the address to "Lyce in Decay" that Mr. Gladstone has achieved his chief success, and we venture to quote the four last stanzas (C. iv., 3).

"Coan purples, gems that blaze,
Will not bring thee back the days
Writ in annals, known but past,
Of the time that fled so fast.
"Beauty, colour, gesture's grace,
All are gone. Not this the face,
Not the passion-breather, she
Once that stole myself from me.
"After Cinara, thou wert great,
Form and charm. But Cinara, Fate
Quickly took, and left us thee,
Grey and worn fac-simile,
"Old as a decrepit crow,
That warm youths might see thee so,
Scourging thee with laughter's lash,
Once a flambeau; now an ash."

It is only in the last stanza that the English reveals itself as a version. "Warm youths" does not give us *fervidi juvenes*; the next line is a rather feeble elaboration of the *multo non sine risu*, and ingenious as is the attempt to give the point of *dilapsam in cineres facem*, it is at once abrupt and without sting. But the preceding three stanzas, short as they are, abound with happy phrases such as the most fastidious Latinist would not see how to alter for the better; and the only unfavourable criticism that can be passed upon the translation of this Ode as a whole is that the English metre is not adequate—it is too snappy and catchy for the smooth, flowing original. This fault has been avoided in the rendering of the previous set of Alcaics (C. iii., 10) to "Lyce in Bloom," where the poet is supposed to be serenading his obdurate mistress on a wet evening. Mr. Gladstone concludes the poem:—

"Away with pride; lest Venus turn to course,
And rope with wheel reverse:
No prude thy father gendered; meant not thee
To act Penelope.
"Though neither gift, nor force of prayer, can ment thee,
Nor lover's paleness bend thee,
If that Pierian girl thy spouse enslave,
Yet still thy suppliants save.
"Spare me, though cruel as the Moorish snake,
And hard as oaks to break,
For flesh and blood will bear no more the strain,
Nor soak in floods of rain."

Mr. Gladstone, no doubt, understands the reference to the "Pierian girl," but his translation scarcely explains that the lower is trying to seduce the young wife by taunting her with her husbadd's infatuation for that adventuress.

The appeals to Chloe (C. i. 23) as always been a favourite with scholarly translators; it looks so simple, but they no its difficulties. This is how Mr. Gladstone has Englished it:—

"As the kid upon the hill,
Of its trembling dam in quest,
With an idle fear possest,
Lest the woods, the wind, should kill,
"Chloe flies me. Should the trees
Bend to breath of spring new-born,
Should the lizard stir the thorn,
Tremble heart, and tremble knees.
"I no tigress at thy back,
No Gætulian lion I:
Ripe for mates, no more be shy
Tread no more thy mother's track."

"Tremble heart and tremble knees" is of course, a perfect translation of "et corde et genibus tremit," and corresponds very prettily with the half-loverlike and half-paternal tone assumed by the poet in his not quite disinterested homily to the young girl just become conscious of her womanhood. But "ripe for mates" seems a trifle coarser than the original "tempestiva viro" while the last line loses force by its amplification of the unadorned "Tandem desine matrem sequi." From the short extracts we have made it will be seen that Mr. Gladstone has abated none of his sensitive relish for Latin elegance, and that his English renderings uot only reproduce the spirit of his poet, but contain many turns and expressions which his successors are not likaly to improve upon.

PRINCE BISMARCK.

Prince Bismarck's speech to the women of Berg, on the 26th ult. ran as follows:—

"I thank you, ladies, for the high honour of your visit and for the address adorned with such exquisite art. Pleasure is not the concomitant of all honours, but that of to-day is agreeable to be not only in itself, but also as an interruption of my solitude. Do not understand it as a complaint if I speak of solitude. Here in the forest I am not nearly so solitary as I often was during the past thirty years. A man is always most solitary in large cities, at Court, in Parliaments, among one's colleagues. There one sometimes 'only feels freest among masks.' I do not know whether you have in the course of your lives made the acquaintance of so many foresters as I have, but most of those I have known were contented men. The solitude of forests must have something satisfying for Germans, and the official work of a Minister must have other effects, for I never knew a colleague who was contented, nor have I ever known a contented member of Parliament, and when I was in office I always dreamed that God would perhaps grant me one decade more afterwards, in order that I might indulge my inclinations once more among the forests and in the country. It is, perhaps, forty years since a Hanoverian friend asked me about my future, and I told him that I hoped to be an Envoy for ten years more. That hope was fulfilled, for the incident occurred in 1857. I continued, and then ten years Minister, and the last ten years quietly at home in the country. I was a Minister for more than ten years, and I do not know whether the last ten years will be granted me by God. But it was always my intention to end my life in the country, and it was a sence of duty that kept me so long in office. My health suffered from the first from the contradiction between what I wished to do and what I was able to do amid the everlasting intrigues from above and below. The resignation I tendered the old Emperor in 1877 was perfectly sincerely meant. I was abandandoned at that time both by the Court and by old friends. In 1878 came Nobiling's attempt, and I saw my old master lying in his blood and swathed like a child in its swaddling-clothes, and I said to myself. It is impossible for me to retire, and I had to stay. Always conflict, always vexation, always intrigues, and then the poor Emperor Frederic ascended the Throne and demanded that I should remain From all this you will see that I was content when I was at last able to indulge my inclination for a quiet life in the country without feeling that I was neglecting my duty. Nor have I become solitary in consequence, for I have many friends in Germany, and many still more faithful political lady friends. Women hold opinions once recognised as true more firmly, and it is not easy to persuade a woman in political matters."

After examining the address, the Prince added:—

"So warm a salutation as that of you ladies, I have never yet received from Prussia. The non-Prussians rejoiced more on the whole over the establishment of the Empire than the Prussians, but the Rhine country formed and exception. Elberfeld is the first Prussian district from which I have received so emphatic a demonstration of goodwill. I am convinced that there are many on the Rhine who think as you do, and some in the East too; but Prussian Particularism is prety strong in the East, and there are many who cannot forgive me to this day that there are not now instead of fifty million Germans fifty million Prussians. But it will become clear to my Prussian countrymen yet that the part of a Great Power which the Government of Frederick William the Third had undertaken in 1815 to play, with the population of only ten millions. Prussia then had, was impracticable, and that it is another thing after all if fifty million Germans stand shoulder to shoulder. In course of time my Eastern countrymen, too, will come to see that for them also matters have improved since 1866."

ENTOMBED IN A CAVE.

About a month ago a new stalactite cavern, resembling the famous Cavern of Adelsberg, was discovered in the Lugloch, near Souriach, in Styria, a small search party penetrating into a number of caves hitherto unexplored, and proving a continuous connection for the distance of about one thousand metres. Another party, consisting of eight members of the Styrian Cave Exploring Society, entered the cavern on Saturday 28th ult. to make further researches, and, advancing through a narrow passage, had to wade through water up to their necks. Suddenly, in consequence of the heavy rains, the water rose, and the party just succeeded in making their way to the next cavern. Their means of exit was, however, cut off, and as they had very few provision with them, the only hope of rescuing them lies in draining off the water, or in finding an entrance from the other side, which was attempted this morning. The explorers have now been entombed for forty-nine hours.

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR. There are many a Preparation now in vogue more or less injurious to the skin. Pukka Rusmee, a depilatory of great efficacy is not to be numbered among them. So effective in removing the hair, 1/6 of MADON, SONS and Co., Bombay.

THE ANARCHISTS IN FRANCE.

DEBATE IN THE CHAMBER.

The "Libre Parole" stated some time ago that in order to guard themselves against Anarchist outrages, the Rothschilds had subsidised that party. Simultaneously the "Lanterne" brought a similar charge against the Catholic clergy. M. Jaures accordingly gave notice of an interpellation on the subject which came on in Paris on the 30th ult.

M. Jaures asked what measures the Government intended to take against the capitalists and the priests, who had subsidised the propaganda by facts the phrase by which the revolutionists describe bomb outrages. He said the question was a political one. The Government had turned the dread of Anarchy to political account to promote the conversion of the Monarchists to their Republic, and to check the progress of the Socialist Party. While harmless working folk had been subjected to arrest and having their homes ransacked by the police, no such measures had been adopted with regard to the great bankers and the clergy. The capitalist order actually enlisted Anarchists to keep watch over them and denounce their comrades; yet the capitalists were let alone! The Government had two weights and measures; while the "Pere Peinard" was suppressed, the "Figaro" was allowed the next day to publish in a supplement its most violent articles. This brought grist to the mill, and in this way increased the dividends of its capitalist shareholders. The papers related the dealings of the Anarchist Tournadre with mighty financiers. This Tournadre was down at Carmaux at the time of the strike, and actually told the miners that they were wrong to go on strike, as the only result would be to enable the Socialist Deputies to lead luxurious lives at their expense. He had told them, "You have dynamite; why not use it? This man was well supplied with money. The Carmaux miners drove him out of the place. He fled so precipitately that he left his trunk behind him. It was opened by the Municipal authorities, and in it were found a card of M. de Rothschild, with the words "With thanks," written upon it; and a card from the Duchesse d'Uzes, with these words:—"Sorry I can do no more." Another Anarchist, named Malato, started a news agency, and M. de Rothschild was his first subscriber. M. Jaures went on at great length to argue that bankers, priests, and persons in good circumstances, in order to propitiate the Anarchists and injure themselves against bomb outrages, supplied the Anarchists with funds which they employed in waging war against society. In this matter the Church played a double game. By means of the Jesuits, the Church worked its way into official and Government circles, and by a judicious employment of money attempted to keep in touch with the working men and with the Anarchists. The other day Graves, a worthy fellow, was prosecuted and sentenced to imprisonment for attacking the Army; but the Abbe Forbes, who had been expelled for the same offence, had been allowed to return to France by the very Government that prosecuted Graves and sent him for two years to gaol.

M. Dubost, Minister of Justice, declared that the Government had in no way profited by the new laws to hunt down innocent people while the really guilty persons were left unmolested. The Government could not enter into discussions with journals, and the stories referred to would but create merriment if all the details were known. It was incorrect to state that large sums of money had been found at the houses of Anarchists, and that letters from priests and financiers had been found in their possession. In M. Tournadre's trunk two visiting cards were seized; but that did not suffice as proof of complicity, for in that same trunk, or in others, letters from Deputies belonging to both sides of the House had been discovered. The Government had never thought of taking a letter from M. Clovis Hugues as proof of complicity with the Anarchists. Whenever justice should discover complicity, whether it was among the Clerical Party or the Capitalists, it would proceed against it with vigour.

Comte de Mun said M. Jaures had brought no proof of the participation of the clergy in any of the crimes of the Anarchists. There was no possible analogy between Socialism and the doctrines of the Church. Socialism like Anarchism, was founded on Atheism; both were the negation of the Divine law, and, consequently, of authority, as well as of individual property. He and his friends were at the antipodes of that doctrine. To resist Socialism and give the country social peace it must above all things be given religious peace.

Viscomte d'Hugues suggested that certain men should be questioned with the object of ascertaining the truth as to money being furnished to the Anarchists by financiers and the Clerical party.

Mgr. Hulst protested against the accusations brought against the Church by M. Jaures. The Church was faithful to its doctrines, and had never excused the doctrines of Anarchism.

M. Leydet: "The "Croix" has supported them." Great tumult followed, during which M. Leydet was called to order.

Mgr. Hulst: That journal never defended acts of violence.

M. Alphonse Humbert: It pronounced for the bomb, and that is abominable.

Mgr. Hulst said the Conservatives supported the Government in its struggle against Socialism, with out, however, making an alliance with it, for they had more than one reason not to feel satisfied with its conduct relative to other matters.

M. Millerand said Socialism was a danger only for those retrograde ideas which many in that House, especially M. de Mun, represented. The Socialist Party repudiated violence. The Government was in a league with the great financiers (oh, oh). That was the reason why it had a majority. There were two policies arrayed against each other; one which looked for support to the Right; the other which, by inclining to the Left, sought to bring about the realisation of those reforms inherent to the principles of the democracy, by waging incipient war against the privileges and abuses of the past (applause).

M. Casimir Perier thought there was a third policy —that of the Government. This Government had been represented on one side of the House as Reactionary, and on the other, as a Government of Freemasons and persecutors of the Church. He would not reply to either of these two opinions, which were extreme ones, because there was a third and middle opinion, which he represented. The Government had found in that House a Republican majority.

Mgr. d'Hulst.—Without our aid you would have died on the day you were born (laughter).

M. Casimir Perier.—The indictment of M. Jaures brought forward countless unsupported charges, and seemed to take no account of what had been done for the past hundred years; while M. de Mun wished to know whether the Government would rely on the Church to cure the evils from which society was suffering. The State could not turn the Church into an instrument of Government, nor could it repudiate the work of the Revolution. But it meant to secure freedom of conscience, which in spite of the acusations of intolerance, brought against it, formed part of the principles of the Revolution on which the Government meant to rely (applause).

Two resolutions blaming the Government were moved, but set aside by the Order of the Day pure and simple, which was carried by three hundred and forty votes to one hundred and seventy-nine.

The police are said to have received information which strengthens their idea that Matha, the Anarchist arrested last week, committed the outrage at the Cafe Restaurant Foyot. If it should be proved that he is guilty of that crime, the question of the possible complicity of Feneon in that crime will have to be investigated. Feneon, the Anarchist clerk at the War Ministry, was arrested in consequence of letters from him being found among Matha's papers, and it was subsequently discovered that Feneon offered Matha a refuge at his house while the police were seeking him.

The "Libre Parole" to-day published a conversation with Marius Tournade, the Anarchist victim of the explosion at the Cafe Foyot, who said M. Laffon, M. de Rothschild's confidential clerk, had given him two hundred francs to enable Emile Henry to publish an Anarchist pamphlet. A reporter from the "Soir" called on M. Laffon. That gentleman denies the assertion, and says he never saw Emile Henry and never sent him any money by any one.

An express train, in which the Archduke Joseph was travelling from Buda-Pesth to Gratz, was shot at on Sunday afternoon. The bullet entered the compartment next to that occupied by the Archduke but, fortunately, nobody was hurt. The attempt is believed by some authorities in Pesth to be connected with the attacks which several Hungarian papers have been making on the Archduke for his attitude on the Kossuth question. His Imperial Highness is reported to have resigned, not only his seat on the Managing Committee of the Hungarian Academy of Science, but also his membership of the Academy, on account of that institute taking part in Kossuth's funeral.

This alleged resignation, however, has not yet been proved to be a fact, but, even if it were confirmed, it seems very unlikely that so popular a Prince as the Archduke Joseph, who is Commander-in-Chief of the Honved Army, and the most Hungarian in sentiment of all the members of the House of Hapsburg, could have been the object of so dastardly an outrage. The fact that he was in the train was probably not even known to the person who fired the shot. At all events, no proof has yet been produced to show that there was a deliberate attempt on the Prince's life. Archduke Joseph is a brother of the Queen of Belgium, and is himself married to a sister of Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria.

Lloyd's Agent at Ibraila telegraphs as follows: "Whilst passengers were landing from Galatz local boat this morning, the stage, being crowded with holiday folk, broke, precipitating several hundred people into the River Danube. Most were saved, but it is reported that fifty were drowned. Praiseworthy assistance was given by captains and crews of several British steamers."

THE MATABELE CAMPAIGN.

The Bishop of Mashonaland (Dr. Knight Bruce), who arrived at Plymouth for the benefit of his health, has been seriously ill of fever, but the sea trip has done him much good. He says he is doubtful whether he shall return to the country, the doctors having warned him that if he does so he will run the risk of again contracting the fever, which will probably result in his death. He states, however, that he shall be guided entirely by the opinion of the Church authorities at home.

In the course of conversation, Dr. Knight Bruce referred to various matters of Colonial interest. Speaking of the Matabele campaign, the Bishop said: "I left when the bad fighting was over. My work, so far as the war was concerned, was then done. I was entirely neutral. They were all my people both Blacks and Whites, and I tended the wounded of both nations. One day I was especially busy with the wounded, that was after the Shangani fight, when so many of the Chartered Company's native allies were hurt." With respect to the alleged ill-treatment and shooting of the Matabele wounded prisoners, the Bishop said:—"As long as I was very near, working, as I did, among them —I never saw a wounded prisoner shot, and the doctors of the Chartered Company were throughout untiring in their devotion to the wounded."

Referring to the work in his diocese the Bishop said:—"It is a great mistake to suppose that Mashonaland has only just been opened to missionaries, because, so far as I am concerned, I could have put men in the country five or six years ago. I did not do so, however, as the London Missionary Society had undertaken to look after the western portion of the country, and we the eastern." The Bishop continued:—"I absolutely repudiate any sympathy with those who speak of Christianity or missions being aided by fighting. Whatever was the political reason for the war is no business of mine, but I intensely dislike the theory that the success of missions or the spread of Christianity can be assisted by the sword."

THE BIMETALLIC CONFERENCE.

The International Bimetallic Conference was opened on Wednesday, May 2, at the Mansion-house. At the morning sitting Alderman Sir D. Evans presided and there was an influential gathering of English supporters of the movement and also of representatives from Austria-Hungary, Belgium, France, Germany, Holland, and South Australia, Professor J. S. Nicholson, of Edinburgh University, read a paper on the fall of the level of prices in relation to the appreciation of gold. A discussion followed in which M. Boissevain (Antwerp), Mr. S. Montagu, M. P., Dr. Arendt (Berlin), Mr. S. Smith, M.P., Mr. Dorrington (Manchester), and Mr. C. Hoare took part. The sitting of the conference was resumed after an adjournment, when the Lord Mayor presided, Mr. A. J. Balfour, M. P., spoke, explaining that he was only expressing his personal views on the question, and contending that it was now generally admitted that a double standard was possible; and he urged that it was strictly consistent with public morality, and that it was also expedient. He admitted that the adoption of bimetallism would be attended with great difficulties, but held that those difficulties were likely to be increased rather than diminished by delay in grappling with the question. Mr. Courtney, M.P., subsequently read a paper on "The practicability of maintaining a ratio between gold and silver under an international bimetallic agreement," and this was followed by a discussion. In the evening the members of the conference dined together at the Albion Tavern, under the presidency of Alderman Sir D. Evans. Among the speakers was Mr. Chaplin, M.P. He said that the doctrines they professed used to be denounced as simple unadulterated nonsense by the Press and the uneducated portion of the community in this country, and the advocates of these doctrines were regarded as only fit for the interior of a lunatic asylum. That phase had passed away altogether; but, if their opponents were still unable to continue in this kind of abuse, they were still less able, he ventured to think, at the present time, to meet and answer the arguments put before them by the bimetallists.

ARREST OF FRENCH NAVAL OFFICERS.

An international incident, which has placed some of the Turkish officials in an embarrassing position, occurred at Stamboul on Tuesday last (April 24).

The commander and the principal officers of the French despatch vessel Petrel on that day came ashore, in order to visit the old Seraglio at Stamboul, and while walking through the grounds surrounding it they were stopped by a sentry, who gruffly ordered them to withdraw. The officers, however, not understanding what the soldier said, continued on their way. The sentinel thereupon gave the alarm, and the Colonel commanding the Seraglio Guard came upon the scene with several soldiers. After heaping volleys of abuse upon the officers, the Colonel ordered them to be taken before the Kaimakan, who, in spite of the explanations given by Nedji Bay, a Turkish official, who had accompanied the officers, detained them for an hour and a half. On the following day M. Rouet, Dragoman of the French Embassy, handed to Said Pacha a memorial from M. Cambon, the French Ambassador, demanding an immediate inquiry and satisfaction for the treatment to which the French officers had been subjected. M. Cambon added that if these demands were not instantly complied with he would address himself directly to the Sultan. Said Pacha thereupon immediately forwarded an account of the incident to the Palace, and also sent an official to M. Cambon, to assure the latter that the necessary steps would be taken to give satisfaction to France. It is stated that the Kaimakan has already been dismissed.

MARRIAGE OF DON CARLOS.

The Carlists at Madrid, sent numerous telegrams of congratulation from all parts of Spain, and especially from the northern provinces, to Don Carlos, on the occasion of his marriage with the Princess de Rohan. 'El Correo Espanol,' the official organ of the Pretender in Madrid, and the Carlist papers generally, publish articles on this event, and state that hundreds of addresses and messages have been forwarded to Prague. The Carlist clubs in Madrid and many provincial towns celebrated the event with receptions, which were attended by influential partisans of their cause, who wish to signify that they do not blame the Prince for marrying again, as his political adversaries insinuated that they did.

The Carlist papers publish a telegram from the Pretender, despatched directly after the ceremony to his representative, the Senator Marquis Cerralbo, desiring him, in his own and Dona Bertha's name, to convey to their friends in Spain the expression of their gratitude for the spontaneous enthusiasm of their congratulations, and of their regret that they were unable to receive their friends who had desired to attend the wedding.

The marriage of Don Carlos, Duke of Madrid, and Princess Maria Bertha of Rohan, was solemnised in presence of the relatives of the bride and bridegroom, and several members of the nobility. The ceremony was performed by Cardinal Schœnborn, Primate of Bohemia.

FINLAND AND THE LATE CZAR.

A statue of Alexander II., the reviver of Finnish Constitutionality, under whose reign the Grand Duchy prospered in every way, was unveiled at Helsingfors on the 29th ult. this being the late Czar's birthday—in the presence of the dignitaries of the Estates, representatives from the whole country, and others. The large square was crowded by thirty thousand persons. A gracious speech from Alexander III. was read by Governor General Heyden.

The statue has been erected at a cost of about eleven thousand pounds, subscribed among all classes of people, and is the work of Walter Runeberg, son of the famous Finnish poet. It represents the Emperor on a high pedestal, round which are placed four groups, representing Lex, Lux, Pax, and Labor. The town was magnificently decorated with flags, and in the evening a grand illumination took place. All over the country banquets are being held in memory of the beloved Monarch.

The trial of Emile Henry for causing the deaths of several people, police and others, by the explosions of November, 1892, in the Rue des Bons-Enfants, and of February, at the Cafe du Terminus, concluded on Saturday at the Paris Assize Court. The prisoner had avowed his guilt. At the close of the evidence he was permitted to make a long speech to the Jury, which was a violent attack upon the *bourgeoisie* and a defence of Anarchism. He was found guilty without extenuating circumstances, and sentenced to death. He left the Court crying "*Vive l'Anarchie!*"

The Duke of Westminster has written a letter, urging the organisation in the Welsh dioceses of the strongest resistance to the Disestablishment Bill, and stating that twenty-five thousand pounds are required for the purpose. The Church Defence Union has issued a Manifesto making a similar appeal, and appended to it is a note from the Archbishop of Canterbury, stating that the issue is of the gravest character to the Church.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it "will positively restore, in every case, Grey or white hair," to its original colour without leaving the disagreeabel smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for the "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depots 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 19TH OF MAY, 1894.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind.		Temperature in shade		Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall.		
		Direction.	Rate per hour.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.		Past 24 hours.	Since 1st Nov. to date.	Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Delhi	29·673	W	3	104·5	83·0	36	..	6·81	+3·34
Agra	29·685	N W	7	110·0	85·7	35	...	2·65	+0·97
Cawnpore	29·686	WN W	5	107·9	87·0	31	..	2·29	...
Allahabad	29·623	WN W	6	110·1	84·2	34	...	3·98	+1·67
Jhansi	29·703	WN W	4	110·2	87·2	26	...	4·42	+2·69
Jacobabad	29·677	S	4	110·8	81·1	53	..	1·22	+0·14
Karachi	29·778	W S W	16	92·0	79·7	96	...	4·20	+2·61
Jeypore	29·734	W S W	7	106·1	76·4	52	0·02	4·08	+2·43
Ajmere	29·769	W	10	100·9	75·1	6	0·15	3·05	+1·50
Deesa	29·827	W S W	14	101·3	78·5	61	...	2·22	+1·66
Ahmedabad	29·872	N W	4	100·8	79·2	68	...	1·96	..
Bhuj	29·812	S W	21	97·0	77·9	64	...	0·37	—0·16
Rajkot	29·850	W	16	100·9	73·6	59	...	1·55	+0·97
Veraval	29·874	W	8	87·1	79·3	81	...	2·34	..
Neemuch	29·762	S W	11	97·7	79·7	56	...	2·77	+1·70
Indore	29·814	W	6	98·5	76·6	65	...	2·84	+1·66
Saugor	29·727	W NW	7	103·4	81·1	38	...	4·06	+1·03
Jubbulpore	29·719	N W	5	104·0	85·6	31	...	2·92	—0·44
Hoshangabad	29·770	W	3	103·9	83·1	48	...	6·46	+4·21
Khandwa	29·801	N W	15	103·2	83·3	56	...	1·11	—0·55
Raipur	29·688	W S W	7	108·0	82·5	34	...	1·03	—2·22
Nagpur	29·721	N W	10	108·3	84·5	33	...	3·58	+0·23
Amraoti	29·767	WN W	8	101·7	81·3	33	...	1·69	—1·31
Akola	29·792	W	14	103·7	81·8	50	...	2·93	—0·49
Surat	29·876	W	M	98·2	78·1	61	...	0·77	+0·38
Malegaon	29·861	W S W	11	99·9	74·6	77	...	1·86	+0·06
Bombay	29·908	N N W	10	91·1	81·1	66	...	1·91	+1·02
Poona	29·886	N W	15	97·5	72·4	65	...	2·91	+0·12
Aurangabad	29·865	N W	6	99·9	73·7	57	..	5·00	..
Sholapur	29·847	N W	13	103·7	77·0	44	...	0·72	—2·45
Ratnagiri	29·883	N N W	9	91·3	79·8	73	...	0·39	—0·58
Belgaum	29·851	N N W	7	92·8	69·7	60	...	8·42	+3·29
Goa	29·883	N	16	89·1	80·4	69	...	4·30	...
Karwar	29·891	N W	6	90·7	80·0	79	..	2·84	—2·08
Mangalore	29·898	N	3	89·7	80·4	75	...	8·33	+1·07
Calicut	29·902	N N E	11	85·8	77·6	83	...	25·81	+12·22
Cochin	29·908	N N E	M	91·2	78·6	79	...	16·53	—6·01
Bangalore	29·900	WN W	8	92·3	66·3	71	0·20	8·02	—0·48
Secunderabad	29·797	N W	4	104·7	81·7	36	...	5·87	+1·63
Masuliptm.	29·803	N N W	6	108·7	84·5	92	...	21·78	+12·25
Bellary	29·870	N W	9	102·0	80·4	48	...	2·05	—2·22
Cuddapah	29·832	WN W	...	108·3	80·9	51	0·03	9·31	+1·14
Madras	29·807	S S W	7	106·0	79·5	59	...	...	..
Coimbatore	29·877	N E	5	90·3	71·4	79	..	16·17	+6·15
Trichinopoly	29·843	Calm	7	103·1	75·4	66	0·03	18·24	+4·81
Negapatam	29·839	S W	10	103·6	75·7	68	...	46·25	+11·60
Colombo	30·928	S W	8	88·5	76·5	72	...	47·78	—2·45
Aden	29·902	S W	9	96·3	84·3	76	...	1·93	—0·57

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate F—Fresh, S—Strong, H—Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly at Masulipatam and has changed by moderate or small amounts in either direction elsewhere. Readings are lowest in the north and highest in the south. Gradients are moderate to slight. Winds are north-easterly at Calicut, Cochin and Coimbatore, southerly at Jacobabad, and south-westerly to north-westerly in other places. The force has been fresh to light. This morning the wind velocity was 20 miles an hour at Karachi, 18 at Neemuch, Nagpur and Akola, and 14 at Rajkot. The maximum temperature is from 6° to 9° above the normal on the Coromandel Coast and the minimum 4° to 6° in excess at Jabalpore, Agra, Allahabad, Jhansi, and Jacobabad. The highest temperature in the shade was 111° at Jacobabad and the lowest 66° at Bangalore. Humidity has increased at Negapatam, Madras, Masulipatam, Cuddapah, Mangalore, Calicut, Cochin, Ajmere and Jacobabad, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in the Madras Presidency, Mysore, on the Malabar Coast, and at Goa, Karwar, Surat, Raipur, Ahmedabad, Bhuj, Rajkot and Karachi. Light rain has fallen at Bangalore, Cuddapah, Trichinopoly, Jeypore and Ajmere. The weather conditions appear to be favourable for local scattered showers in Mysore, the Madras Presidency, and on the Malabar Coast. The s. s. Bombay reports having experienced from Aden to latitude 15° 12' N., longitude 56° 39' E., at 8 a.m. on the 14th, light to fresh south-easterly to southerly winds and fine weather; to latitude 18° 17' N., longitude 69° 17' E., at 8 a.m. on the 17th, light to fresh south-westerly winds passing clouds and light rain on the 16th; to arrival at 9 a.m. on the 18th. light north-westerly, north-easterly and variable winds and fine weather with passing clouds.

H. S. STYAN,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, May 19.

Saturday's pressure changes are again small except in Burma, where pressure has increased briskly. The general tendency of the pressure changes at present is to diminish the gradients in Western and Central India, where winds are steadily decreasing in intensity. Steady westerly winds of moderate strength prevail in the Gangetic Plain. Winds are increasing in South Bengal. The temperature has generally increased by moderate amounts and is considerably above normal in the N.-W. P. and Bengal, where the excess continues the greatest. Rainfal is diminishing in Lower Burma. Thunderstorms have occurred in Bengal and Central Rajputana, Bassein, Rangoon, Thayetmyo, Silchar, Dhubri and Sambhar report amounts slightly exceeding one inch. Ordinary hot-weather conditions with increasing temperature obtain in North-west India. Thundershowers are probable in Bengal and light local showers have fallen in Lower Burma.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 18th May, 1894.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·816
Temperature of the Air	85·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·9
Dew Point	75·0
Relative humidity of Air	0·708
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	0·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	91·1
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	81·4
General Directions of wind*	W, WNW, NNW, WNW
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	220

* From midnight to midnight.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL—May 19.

Shakespear, Capt, Bengal Civil Employ, on leave, from South Lushan Hills.

DEPARTURES.—May 19.

Osborn, Lt-Col, Bombay, Superintending Engr, on retirement, to England.

Shakespear, Capt, Bengal, Civil Employ, on leave, to England.

Prentice, Lt, Beloochistan, R E, on reversion, to England.

Anderson, Capt, Bengal, J A G, on leave, to England.

Chevers, Surgn-Capt, Bengal, A M S, on leave, to England.

Ingle, Capt, Bengal, R M Fuslrs, on leave, to England.

Buist-Sparks, Surgn-Capt Bengal, R M S, on leave, to England.

Addington, Capt, Bengal, R A, on leave, to England.

Foster, Lieut, Bombay, 2nd Pioneers, on leave, to England.

Bayley, Lieut, Bengal, 15th Lancers, on furlough, to England.

Philips, Vety-Major, Bengal, A V D, on leave,

Haughton, Major, Bengal, 35th Sikhs, on leave, to England.

Longdon, Lt, Bengal, 37th Dogras, on furlough, to England.

Hallen, Vety, Lt-Col, Bombay, I V D, on retirement, to London.

Dalton, Lt-Col, Bombay, on retirement, to England.

May 20.

Dunscombe, Lt, Bombay, 2nd S W Bord, on duty, to Neemuch.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTES.

(Assam Gazette.)

Mr H F Samman, I C S, Asst Commr, Dibrugarh, is transferred to Sibsagar.

Special leave of absence for five months, under Art 348 of the Civil Service Regulations, is granted to Mr A W Davis, ICS, Pol Officer, North Lushai Hills, from 1st June 1894, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Capt G H Loch, ISC, Commdt of the North Lushai Hills Mily Police Battn, is appointed temporarily to officiate in addition to his own duties, as Pol Officer, North Lushai Hills, during the absence on special leave of Mr A W Davis, ICS, or until further orders.

Mr A E Harward, I C S, whose services were placed at the disposal of the Chief Commr by Home Dept Notification No. 19 (Establishments), dated the 12th April 1894, is appointed to be an Asst Commr of the 1st grade from 10 April 1894, and is granted furlough out of India for one year and seven months from the 17th April 1894, under Art 340 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations.

Mr A Grant, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, who was transferred to Assam in Govt of India P W Dept Notification No. 113, dated the 9th March 1894, having reported his arrival at Shillong on the afternoon of 1st May 1894, is appointed to take over charge of the office of Supdt of Works, Nichuguard-Manipur Road Circle, during the absence on special leave of Mr G K Watts, or until further orders.

The provisional *modus vivendi* on the Pamir Question, which, as already announced, was concluded last week between the Russian Government and Tching Tchang, the Chinese Minister, was the result of considerable concessions made by Russia to China. These include an engagement on the part of the Russian Government not to let the Russian troops push on to the portion of Pamir territory claimed by China pending the conclusion of a final agreement. This definitive settlement is hardly expected to be completed before the end of the year.

FOUR HOURS TOO LATE.

"Oh, God! if I could recall the past three or four hours. See what trouble a man may bring upon himself all in a moment."

Mr. James Curtis and Mr. C. S. Bennett, both of San Francisco, had been intimate friends for years. Last summer they quarreled for the first time, each accusing the other of wrong. Better thoughts prevailed and they were reconciled. But you can't undo what is once done. Memory kept the record on her slate. They avoided each other as much as possible. Still living as neighbours, men must meet some time. These two met in the street. The quarrel was renewed. Bitter words flew fast and thick, and Curtis, beside himself with rage, drew his pistol and shot Bennett dead on the spot. Later in the day he used the above language so laden with self-reproach and sorrow. Yet how useless, how hopeless, how vain.

But was Curtis right in saying that trouble may come all in a moment? True, it often seems so, but is there not a deeper fact which we don't see? It matters nothing what the nature of the trouble is. Therefore, let us consider a different case on the same principle.

An intelligent woman says:—"In October, 1890, I had an attack of illness from which I never expected to recover. I had aching pains all over me and a cough that nearly shook me to pieces. I obtained no good sleep night or day, and had to take to my bed. I was fed with liquid food from an invalid's cup, for I could not raise myself in bed. My heart fluttered so you could hear it beat on the pillow, and often pains struck through it as though somebody had stabbed me. I lay perfectly helpless and could scarcely breathe. A doctor attended me over a month, but I grew weaker and weaker. Sometimes at night I was so bad, he feared I would not live till morning. He called in a consulting physician, and both agreed that my condition was critical. I was fed with brandy to keep me alive. My husband and daughter stayed with me almost constantly. None of the medicines administered had any effect. I was almost at death's door.

At this time Mrs. Keeling, of Mutely, near Plymouth, a friend of mine, urged me to try a medicine, called Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. I procured a bottle, and after a few days I was able to take and digest sufficient food to give me some strength, and the worst symptoms were greatly abated. After having used six bottles of the Syrup my health was completely restored, and I have since felt better than for the previous thirty years. My two daughters have also been cured of indigestion by it. I will gladly answer any enquiries."

(Signed) Mrs. Louise Jacksons Builders' Arms Hotel, Bridge Rood, Hammersmith, London, Jan. 14th, 1892.

In the letter from which the above is an extract, Mrs. Jackson further says that for over twenty years before the attack of October, 1890, she had suffered from a disordered stomach and liver. She had a bad taste in the mouth, a poor appetite, and what little she ate gave her pain. She felt dull, languid, and tired, and had a miserable sinking feeling in the stomach, great pain in the chest and sides, palpitation, giddiness, and frequently fell in the street and had to be assisted home.

So we perceive that in her case a cause long in operation at last produced the crisis which came near ending her life. It is always thus, whether we recognise the cause or not. The crime committed by Curtis was the sudden passionate act of a man who allowed thoughts of hate and vengeance to take possession of his mind and breed the condition which made murder possible. In the very different case of this lady's illness it was an enemy of her body, indigestion and dyspepsia, which at length broke out into violence.

The lesson is the same. Watch the beginning of evil, and check it while yet it may be easily controlled.

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Throat and Lung
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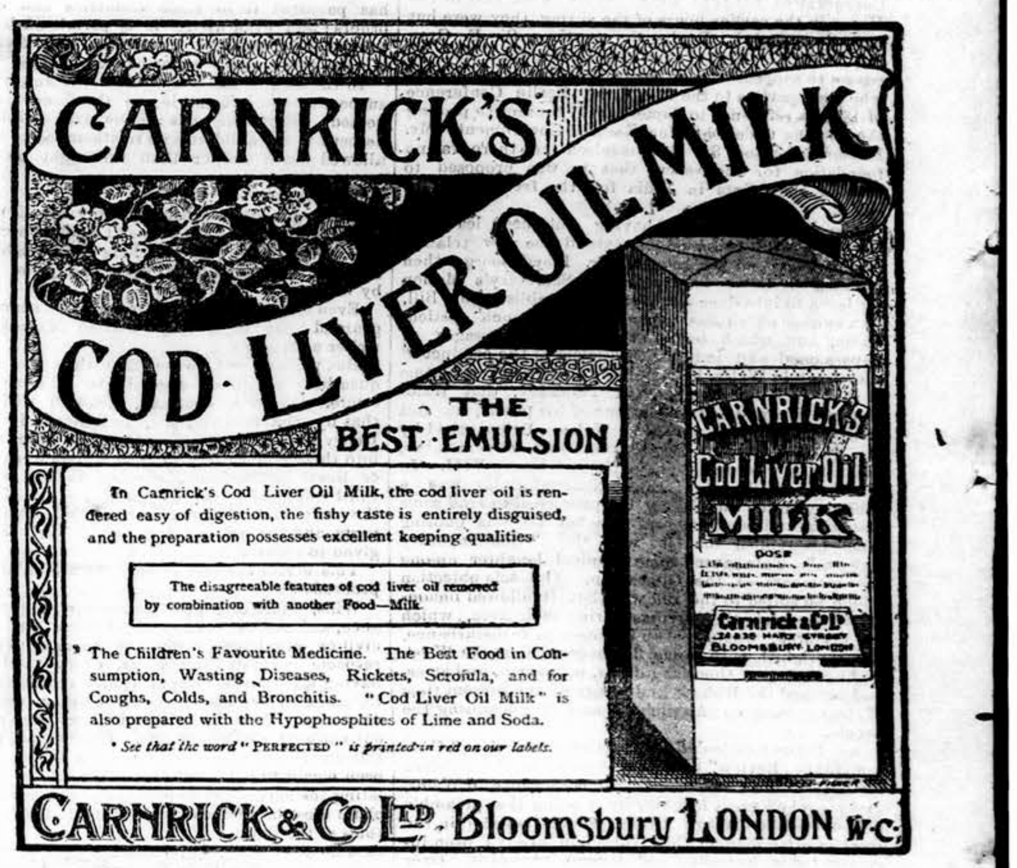

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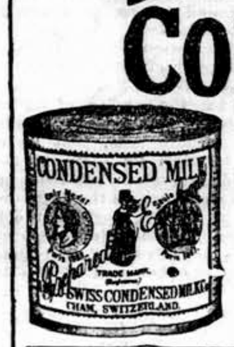

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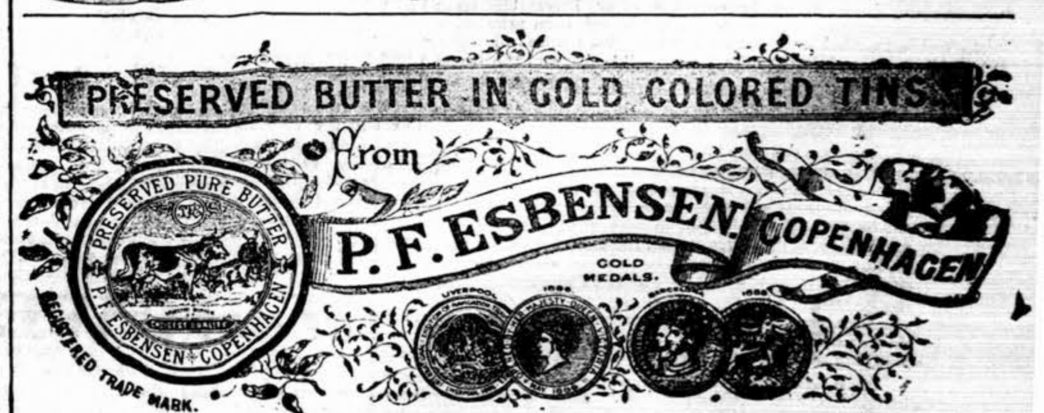

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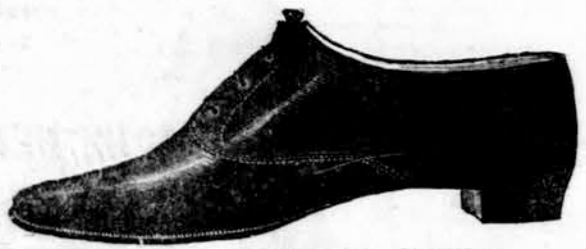

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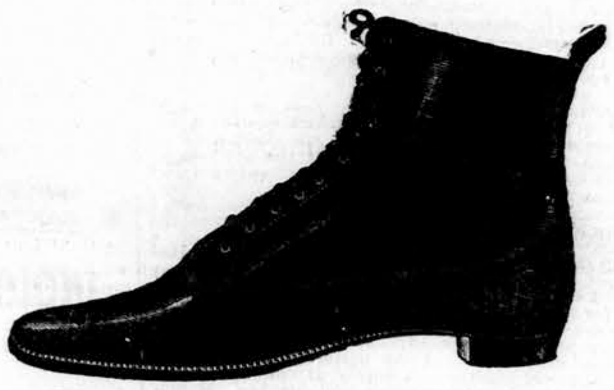

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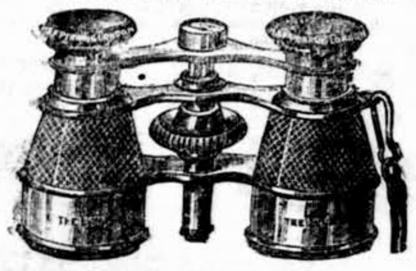

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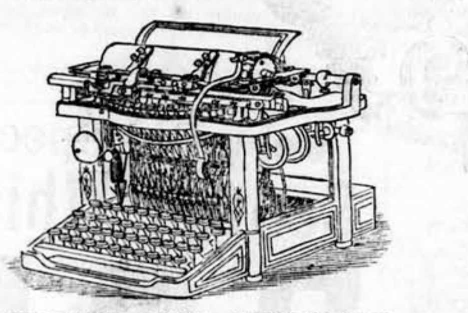

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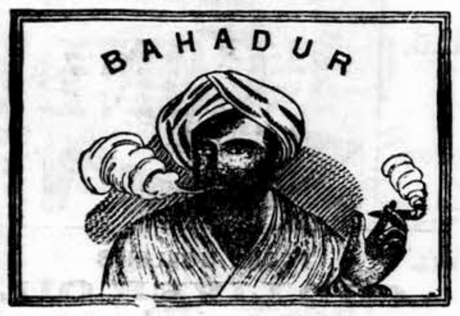

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For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
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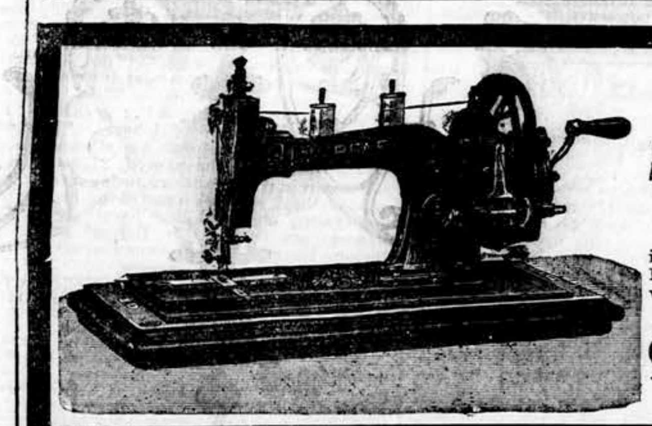

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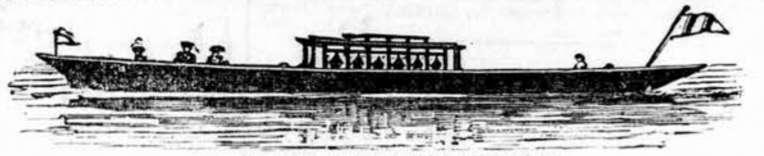

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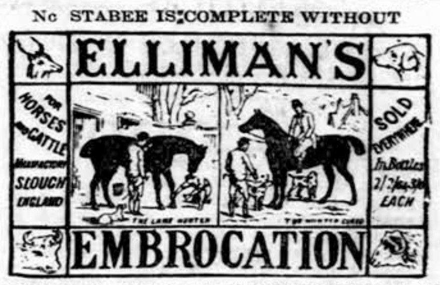

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VERY EFFICACIOUS

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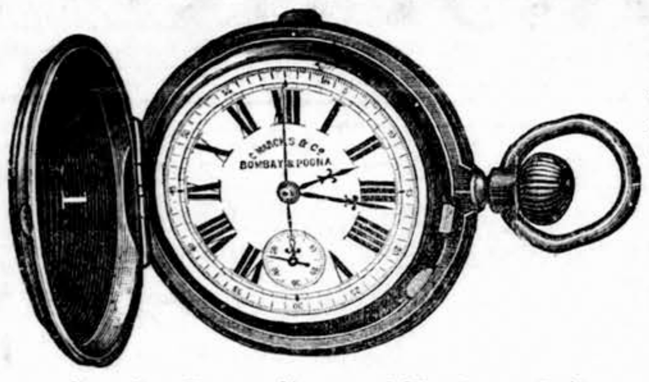
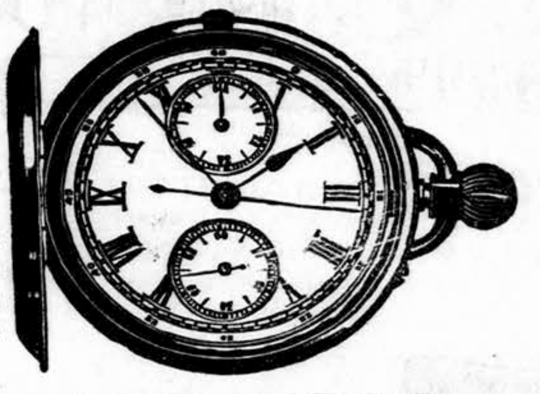


Are not the best Watches as a general rule; on the contrary they are the worst, if not worthless. We recommend a customer to give the best price he can afford when about to buy as being more economical in the long run and in every way more satisfactory to buyer and seller.

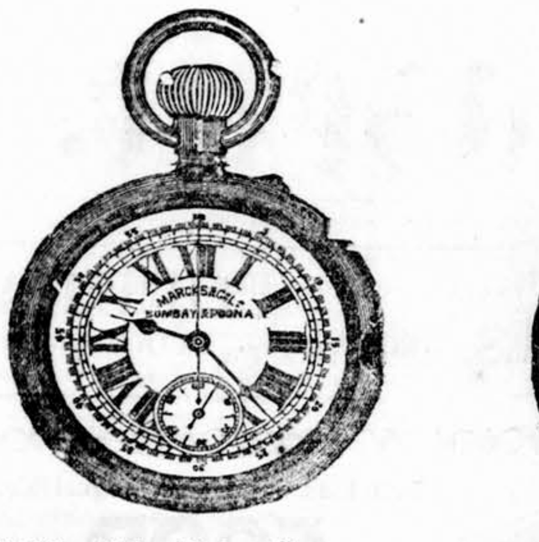
The Chronographs enumerated below are guaranteed to give most accurate results, every single part being carefully made, and the whole put together by the most intelligent hands and regulated to an infinitisimal fraction of time, as otherwise serious monetary losses must result by those who use them.

Perfection with us takes precedence of all other considerations. A glance at one of our Watches will convince any one of its immense superiority over the thousands of Machine-made Watches, turned out like buttons for the million.

18-Carat Gold Hunting Chronograph Watches in Keyless action and movement of a very high class	Rs. 400
Ditto do. in Crystal face	„ 350
Silver Hunting Watch	„ 275
Ditto Crystal face	„ 240
Silver Watch of cheaper construction	„ 140



18-Carat Gold Hunting or ½ Hunting Chronograph with the addition of a minute recorder. Movement of Perfection Quality	Rs. 550
Ditto do. Crystal face	„ 500
Silver do. Hunting case	„ 240
Ditto do. Crystal face	„ 220



Gold Crystal face Keyless, Chronograph. The " Trainers "	Rs. 185
Do. do. with minute recorder	„ 210
Silver do. do.	„ 95
Do. Half-hunting	„ 110
Nickel Silver Crystal face, a good hard Watch	„ 60

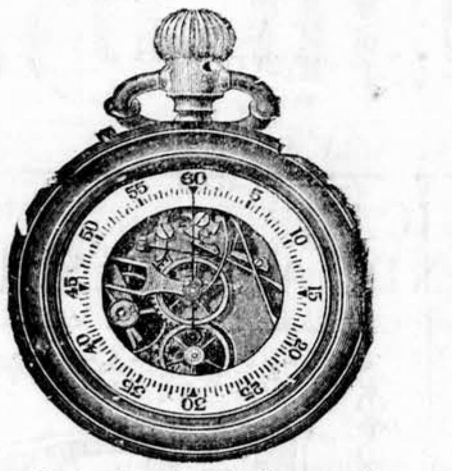
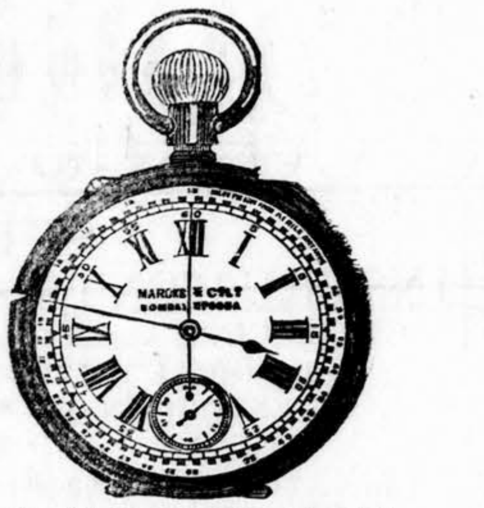


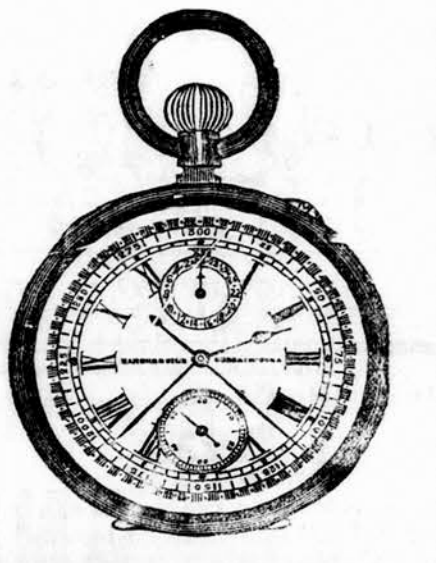
Illustration shows the Chronograph dial the Watch dial is on the obverse. A Chronograph for rough use.

Gold case	Rs. 175
Silver do.	„ 65
Nickel Silver with Chronograph only	„ 35



Speed Chronograph, made and marked to register rates of locomotion at ¼ mile distances.

18-Carat Gold case	Rs. 375
Silver Crystal face	„ 250
Do. do. cheaper construction	„ 120



Gold Keyless Hunting Chronograph Watch of the Highest Quality. Having a minute recorder	Rs. 650
Do. do. with double Chronograph action, an invaluable watch for timing 2 horses simultaneoulsy	„ 1,200

MARCKS & CO., LD., PRACTICAL WATCH MANUFACTURERS, **BOMBAY & POONA.**

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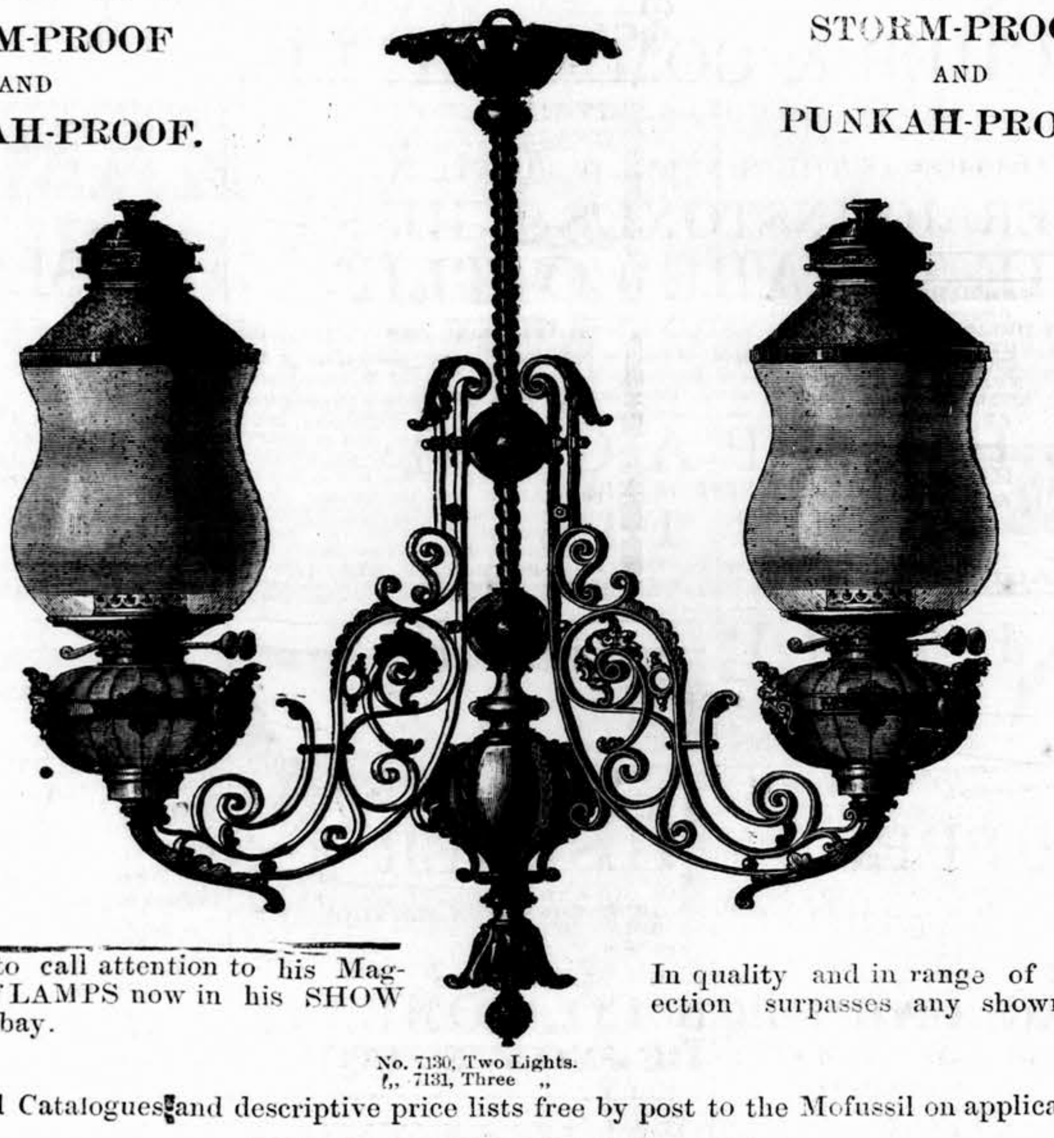
STORM-PROOF AND PUNKAH-PROOF.

Perfect Combustion — Highest quality — Superior Finish in every detail — Perfect Symmetry.



No. 7130, Two Lights.
„ 7131, Three „

LAMPS!

STORM-PROOF AND PUNKAH-PROOF.

Latest Styles — Safe, Brilliant and Durable — The largest variety and stock in India.

R. DITMAR begs to call attention to his Magnificent Stock of LAMPS now in his SHOW ROOMS, at Bombay.

In quality and in range of Price the collection surpasses any shown elsewhere.

Illustrated Catalogues and descriptive price lists free by post to the Mofussil on application.

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LATE THEODOR KNAUST.
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SOUTHALLS' MOSQUITO CONES

The only Remedy which has been found effectual in securing immunity from the attacks of Mosquitos and other venomous insects.

By burning one of **SOUTHALL'S MOSQUITO CONES** in the Room, before going to bed

PERFECT REST AND UNDISTURBED SLEEP ARE INSURED.

as the fumes from the Cone drive away, stupify or kill all insect life, thus rendering

MOSQUITO CURTAINS QUITE UNNECESSARY.

EVERY ONE should use these fragrant pastilles and thus escape the persistent attacks of these merciless torments the Painful and Distressing Bites of which so often disfigure the face and hands and Destroy the Complexion.

These Cones are composed entirely of Aromatic Plants carefully selected for their insecticidal properties, and although destructive to insects, they are quite harmless to men and animals. The odour when burning is very agreeable, and hence they may be used to fumigate sick rooms, as the most delicate invalid can support the fragance. They can be used also in Greenhouses where they are an excellent preventive of blight, or a cure for plants which have already become affected.

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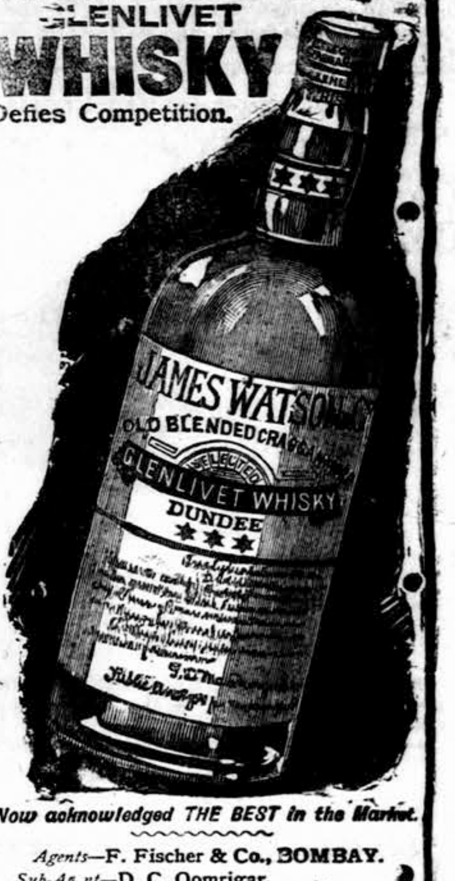

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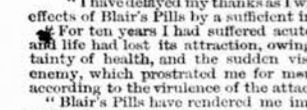

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